

**a State Net Publication**



# Election 2000 roundup

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG  
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Student work © 2000

**A TEACHING JOB IN CALIFORNIA CAN BE TRULY REWARDING.**  
**AFTER ALL, YOU GET THE STATE'S LEADING DENTAL PLAN.**



When it comes to quality care, Delta Dental is in a class of its own. So it's not surprising 80% of all school employees in California choose Delta for their coverage. After all, Delta offers a wide variety of traditional and managed care plans. What's more, all Delta plans are easy to administer and can help save money for groups and their employees. Plus, we give them access to the largest network of dentists in the state. No wonder we're the #1 choice of California businesses. To find out more, call us at (800) 933-9312 or visit our web site.

 **DELTA DENTAL®**

Delta Dental Plan of California

*We keep you smiling.*

[www.deltadentalca.org](http://www.deltadentalca.org)

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG  
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# california JOURNAL

December 2000  
Volume XXXI, Number 12

## Upfront

They're off and running...for 2012?

## Talking Points

E-voting, the Legislature's  
Top Techie and Folsom Prison

## Southern Exposure

It wasn't impeachment that doomed  
James Rogan  
By Sherry Bebitch Jeffe

## Soap Box

Gender gap? It's become a  
gender *chasm*  
By Kate Karpilow

## D.C. Perspective

'Tis the season: political gift-giving  
By Dana Wilkie

## A season for sharing

We've said it before and, given the chance, we'll say it again. Nowhere else in California will you find as sweeping and comprehensive a view of election results as here in the pages of the *California Journal*.

The December 2000 edition represents the last of four special election issues that we produced this year under the able tutelage of our resident expert, Editor-in-Chief A.G. Block. A *Journal* editor for nearly 20 years, A.G. is keeper of the institutional memory that nourishes our district-by-district coverage. As in years past, his is the dominant force behind our analyses of California's congressional, state Senate and Assembly races.

If nothing else, this election season proves that the *Journal's* ongoing pursuit of political understanding is worthwhile. Events in Florida and nationwide illustrate the importance of maintaining our historical and political literacy. Certainly, as California continues to change and evolve, we all benefit from having a better grasp of why the tectonic plates of politics move as they do.

And lastly, if we may be so bold, we'd like to suggest that this holiday season offers a timely opportunity to bring your colleagues and loved ones into the *Journal's* fold. Share the gift that fosters a better understanding of our Golden State — and affords us the chance to warmly welcome new subscribers into our family of fellow students of California history-in-the-making.

Cynthia H. Craft

## California stands apart

While the rest of the republic muddled its way down the middle, California voters were decidedly Democratic.  
By A.G. Block

## U.S. President

Democrats got what they wanted from California voters; Republicans, despite their candidate's high-profile presence here, did not. Does the GOP need an SOS?  
By A.G. Block

## U.S. Senate

In his Don Quixote quest, Tom Campbell failed to topple the unstoppable Dianne Feinstein.  
By A.G. Block

## Ballot Propositions

From drug treatment to school vouchers, California voters rendered emphatic verdicts on the state's eight ballot measures.  
By C/J Editors



## Congress

In the wrestling war for control of the U.S. House, California delivered five new Democrats to Congress.  
By C/J Editors

## State Senate

Democrats had the money, the manpower and — in the end — 26 seats, just one short of an unbeatable super-majority.  
By C/J Editors

## Assembly

Democrats ruled, fattening their already-hefty majority by gobbling up two seats from termed-out Republicans.  
By C/J Editors

## A land-use landslide?

Facing more than 60 land-use battles statewide, voters gave handed most of the wins to slow-growth measures.  
By William Fulton and Paul Shigley

## umbrage

### They Keep Coming!

The success rate among the rich and not-so-famous for statewide office can be summed in a word: *nada*. Michael Huffington blew \$30 million against U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein in 1994, Noel Irwin Hentschel tossed \$1 million into her failed primary for lieutenant governor in 1998 and Al Checchi burned \$40 million that same year in the gubernatorial primary. And yet despite the record for these have-cash-will-crash fat cats, another multimillionaire is poised to open the vault for California's next statewide election in 2002: Steve Westly. Like those before him, Westly isn't a household name among most Californians, but it's fair to say many are familiar with the company he helped found: eBay, the highly successful Internet auction site. Having resigned his eBay post last month, Westly is eyeing a run at either state controller or secretary of state, both of which will be open in 2002, thanks to term limits. Like Checchi, Westly is a Democrat ca-



pable of spending heavily on whatever race he chooses — his stock holdings with eBay are estimated at \$400 million. But unlike Checchi — who had to build (or should we say *buy*) a base within the Democratic Party — Westly already is a known commodity in party circles. In the 1980s, Westly served as the Democratic Party's vice chair and was on track to become its chairman in 1989 until Jerry Brown decided to revive his dormant political career by capturing the post. Westly also has worked on Capitol Hill and currently serves as a member of the Democratic National Committee. And, perhaps most importantly, he holds chits with some of the Democratic Party's highest-ranking political leaders, having hosted fundraisers in Silicon Valley for Governor Gray Davis, Dianne Feinstein and the newly elected junior U.S. senator from New York, Hillary Rodham Clinton. 🏠

### Back to the Future

With all the strategizing and fund-raising that goes into running for president, it seems almost impossible nowadays for a candidate to begin his or her White House bid too early. But then there's Scott Durkin, who's not leaving anything to chance. The 25-year-old self-described artist is off and running, laying the foundation for what he hopes will be his presidential victory ... in 2012! Why Durkin has set his sights so far ahead is a mystery, based on the information he's provided on his Web site ([www.decision2012.org](http://www.decision2012.org)). For what it's worth, he does have a campaign slogan ("The future will be my past!"), and he's made it clear that his campaign is about education — *his* education. "I will educate myself, as well as the American public, on the office of President and its responsibilities," Durkin proclaims. For those wondering, Durkin is running as an independent (there's a shocker) and relying on a groundswell of grass-roots support to carry him to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. Although his political resume seems a bit thin (he ain't got one), Durkin does have two things going for him: He was a Boy Scout (so much for the gay-lesbian endorsement) and he professes to have a "deep friendship" with his grandfather, who Durkin says helped him develop the "qualities necessary to be an exemplary candidate for the office of President." So he can't be all bad. 🏠



**california**  
JOURNAL a State Net publication

**Editor:** Cynthia H. Craft

**Managing Editor:**  
Claudia Buck

**Senior Editor:**  
Emelyn Rodriguez

**Associate Editors:** Noel Brinkerhoff, Kathleen Les, Melanie Smith

**Contributing Editors:** Lou Cannon, Sherry Bebitch Jeffe, Susan Rasky, Marc Sandalow, Dana Wilkie

**Art Director:**  
Dagmar Thompson

**Art Staff:** Suzanne Raney

**Advertising Coordinator:**  
Erica Pahl (916) 444-2840

**Circulation:** Tim Foster

**Editor-in-Chief, State Net:**  
A.G. Block

**Founding Publisher:**  
Thomas R. Hoeber



#### Services & Publications

50-state and congressional on-line legislative and regulatory reporting • Single-state on-line legislative and regulatory reporting for CA, CO, IL, MI, MA, OH, and PA • State Net Capitol Journal • California Directories • California Journal • California Political Almanac • California Journal On-line • 50-state legislative Directory • Books & Seminars

For more information call:  
(916) 444-0840  
[www.statenet.com](http://www.statenet.com)

CALIFORNIA JOURNAL is a monthly, non-partisan, non-ideological analysis of California government and politics established in 1970. The Journal is available on-line through StateNet, Nexis/Lexis and Westlaw. It is indexed in Public Affairs Information Service, New York Times Information Bank, Sage Urban Studies Abstracts and Urban Affairs Abstracts. California Journal (ISSN 0008-1205) is published monthly. Subscription rates: Libraries and Government Agencies, \$59.00; Corporations and Associations, \$95.00; Special Individual rate, \$42.00. Address all inquiries to California Journal, 2101 K Street, Sacramento, CA 95816. Telephone (916) 444-2840. Copyright 1998 by Information for Public Affairs, Inc. Periodicals postage paid at Sacramento. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to CALIFORNIA JOURNAL, 2101 K Street, Sacramento, CA 95816.

## Promises Made.



—— — Ruthann Schulte & Robert Darby - Environmental Stewardship Director and Aquatic Biologist, The Pacific Lumber Company ——

About a year and a half ago, The Pacific Lumber Company embarked on an unprecedented examination of our forestlands and the streams that run through them. We promised to "let science be our guide" and agreed to conduct comprehensive analysis of each watershed on our property. This process will assure that fish and wildlife are protected, water quality is improved and that a long-term sustainable supply of wood products is provided.

### What We Learned.

Today, we are completing the first such analysis in the Freshwater Creek watershed. The analysis by a team of scientists – biologists, hydrologists, geologists and other experts – has told us a great deal about our streams in the Freshwater basin and the fish and wildlife that depend upon them:

- The watershed has a great deal of quality fish habitat with an abundant population of salmon and steelhead trout.
- Water temperatures are generally cool and there is plenty of large wood material in the stream system key ingredients for fish and other aquatic life.
- A couple of stretches of Freshwater Creek have experienced filling with sediment. This filling is a product of both natural causes and past management activities. This channel filling, recent winters with heavy rainfall and residential development in the floodplain have combined to produce ongoing flooding problems in these areas.
- Roads and railroads, especially those constructed in the past – in some cases decades ago – are the primary management-related cause of sediment getting into streams.
- Areas most prone to landslides have been identified and mapped so that the measures can be developed to reduce the risk of future landslides.

### Promises Kept.

Now, working with state and federal fish and wildlife agencies, we're using this information to design scientifically-based "site-specific" protections to be used during timber harvesting in the Freshwater watershed.

In the meantime, all timber harvesting plans in the watershed contain the Habitat Conservation Plan's stringent interim protections – including no-cut buffers along streams, not harvesting on areas most prone to landslides and restrictions on wet weather activities.

Under our HCP we've already corrected many of the problems caused by past practices, in many cases decades old, by stormproofing our road system. To date, nearly 28 miles of roads have been treated in the basin, substantially reducing the amount of sediment entering streams.

At The Pacific Lumber Company we're proud to be keeping our promise to let science be our guide.

[www.palco.com](http://www.palco.com)



# Trendwatcher:

**They came, they touched, they voted.**

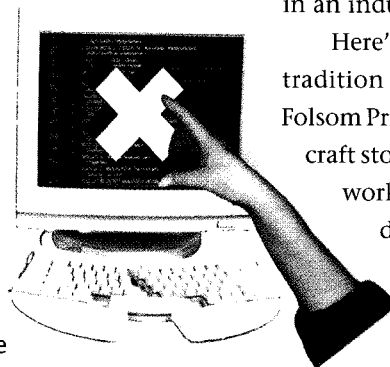
Making history, selected California voters cast their ballots last month by tapping computer screens inside the polling booth, marking a big red "X" to choose their candidate. In a computer-driven world, it only seemed right. Given the balloting brouhaha that erupted in Florida and elsewhere this season, such electronic voting could be at least a partial cure for what ails the electoral process.

Electronic voting — where votes are stored directly in the computer's hard drive and duplicate balloting is impossible — was used by only 7.7 percent of the electorate nationwide in the last presidential election in 1996. This year in California, the method was tried by voters in some precincts in Alameda, Los Angeles and Riverside counties.

In West Oakland on Election Day, at a precinct squeezed in the Ephesian Baptist Church lunchroom, many of the 300 registered voters — some intimidated initially — encountered electronic voting for the first time. "I'm not one who's easy to adapt but I will prefer this. It's the coming thing," said Art Morin, 60. Still, Morin was relieved to learn that computerized voting is not linked to the Internet.

Instead, voters walk in, sign their names on the precinct list, then are given a plastic card that's slipped into the voting machine, just as they'd insert a card into an ATM. The computer screen lets voters review all their choices before signing off. Their votes are then lodged in the computer's hard drive and electronically sent to county election offices.

On the upside, ballots can't be lost or damaged and it's impossible for voters to mistakenly select more than one candidate for the same office. What a concept.



# Corrections Watch:

**Dreaming of a (prison) blue Christmas**

It's holiday season again and, dang it, this year you'd do anything to avoid camping out in an industrial-sized check-out line.

Here's a suggestion. Why not chuck tradition and do the unexpected: Visit Folsom Prison and the humble little arts and craft store where inmates sell their handiwork. Think of it as a guarantee against duplicate gift-giving. The inventory here is truly one-of-a-kind.

Maybe you're in the market for a hand-embossed leather wallet, a metal belt buckle, a painting of a buxom motorcycle mamma, or — who knows? — a loosely crocheted bikini. Our favorite was the 6-by-6-inch shadowbox diorama of a Folsom Prison cell, constructed of popsicle sticks and "history rock" granite from the prison site (\$18). With its funky but miniature interior detail, the shadowbox is a work of folk art *almost* of the caliber of the highly collectible "tramp art" that itinerant woodcarvers whittled during the Great Depression.

Shopkeeper and former bank robber Ron Phillips (or J-40499, as he's known on the "inside") says 90 percent of the proceeds from sales goes to the inmate artisan. But you must hurry if you want to shop here.

Phillips says the prison is phasing out its arts and crafts program. "It's part of the harsh new reality for inmates in the new millennium," he says. In other words, no more frills. It's another sign of Governor Gray Davis' tough-on-criminals crusade.



## Quotables.....

"To come up with one-third of the electorate with a grass-roots campaign is a pretty good effort."

— Tim Draper, the Silicon Valley mogul who poured more than \$25 million of his own money into a statewide school voucher measure that captured only 29% of the vote.

# Women in Power:

## Will the real techie please step forward?

California politicians wrestle like alley cats over the right to call themselves *the* top candidate for the high-tech industry. Witness the spat between 15th Congressional District candidates Jim Cunneen and Mike Honda as they duked it out for the title of "High-Tech Legislator of the Year." Cunneen boasted far and wide that *he* held the title.

Then Honda said *he* had earned the honor. Turns out the American Electronics Association ever so diplomatically doles out several such titles to legislators friendly to the industry.

But if you want to find a true high-tech giant in the California Legislature, look no further than the cover of the October 2000 issue of Government Technology

magazine. There, photographed as one of five state lawmakers nationwide tapped as "Legislators who 'Get It'" is Debra Bowen—a Democratic state senator from Redondo Beach. The magazine says Bowen is "a pioneer in California's transformation to electronic government." She wrote some of the state's first information-technology legislation, sold her colleagues on the Internet back in the early 1990s and, in 1993, authored the bill that put California's legislative information online. Two years later, in 1995, she wrote California's digital signature act. More recently, she sent a bill to Governor Gray Davis to help preserve e-mail privacy for employees. He vetoed it, but Bowen is planning a new, amended version for next year.

All that is well and good, but the real challenge for Bowen & Co. will be to push state government into the 21st century by urging a link-up of its scattered computer systems. California may have New Economy cachet, but it's light years behind other states in networking its systems, a fact Bowen knows only too well. "We still have scattered systems that need to communicate and can't," she told the magazine. "Part of the challenge is that we are just so big."

— Compiled by CJ Editors



## By the numbers

Allypooheahia's paradise?

10,000+ Estimated number of health-related Web sites on the Internet.

85% Percentage of Internet users who turn to the Web to find health and medical information.

28.5% Percentage of Web users who believe the health and medical information they find is "extremely useful."

42.4% Percentage of Web users who say the health and medical information is "very useful."

21.7% Percentage of Web users who say the health and medical information is "not useful."

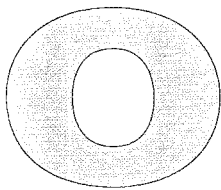
25% Percentage of Web users seeking medical and health information online who are researching pharmaceutical drugs.

23% Percentage of Web users seeking health and medical information who are trying to find out about new treatments.

Source: Survey of 566 Internet users by Decision Analyst Inc. The survey has a margin of error of plus or minus 3%.

# California stands

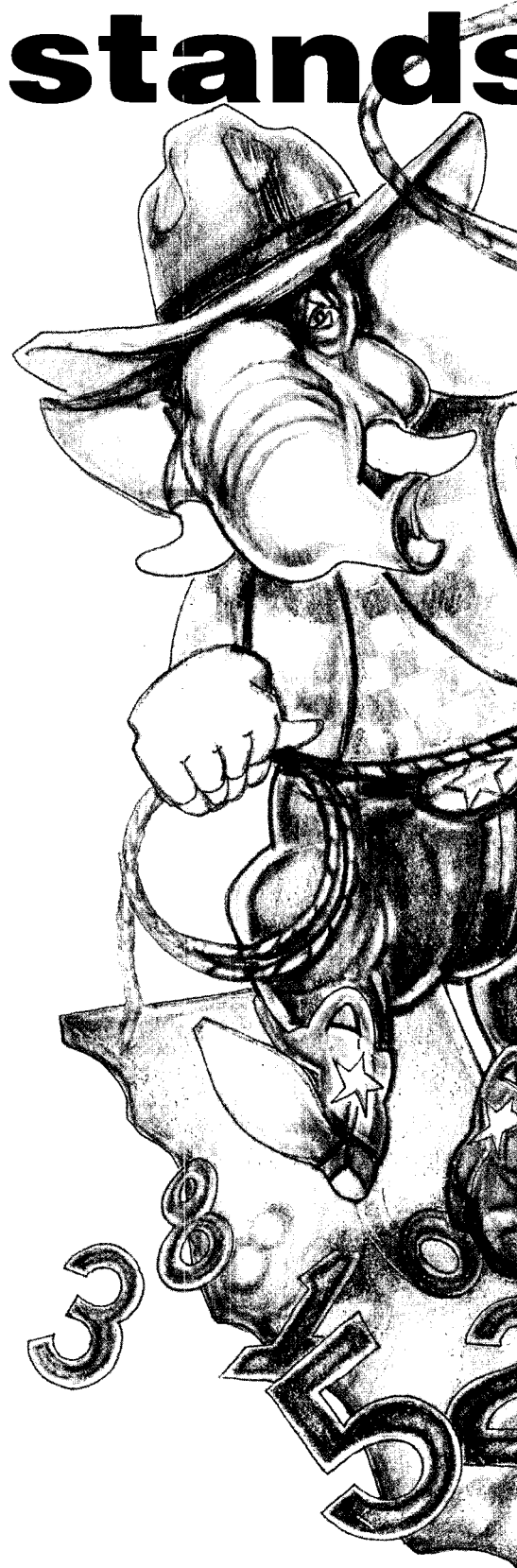
While the rest of the country split its votes down the middle, California — as always — marched to its own drummer. Democrats dominated; Republicans retreated. Will the two-party system suffer?



nce again, California stands in defiant contrast to the rest of the republic. In state after state, voters split their votes almost straight down the middle between Republicans and Democrats. For all practical purposes, the presidential race ended in a tie. Republican majorities in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives wound up excruciatingly narrow. And many state legislatures are now deadlocked.

Thus, on the national stage, Election 2000 played out as an historic — if somewhat surreal — drama. In California, it delivered the same old B-grade matinee, following what has been a predictable script since 1996. Democrats cleaned up from Yreka to Chula Vista while Republicans were trounced at the top of the ticket and lost ground both in the congressional delegation and in the Legislature. Big money determined the outcome of contested ballot initiatives. And a perceived threat by a well-known third-party presidential contender didn't matter a whit.

While Republicans likely elected a president nationally, the party's performance in California was no cause for celebration. Republicans were outspent and outrun everywhere they turned. And even the presence of George W. Bush, stumping the state and spending millions on TV time, wasn't enough to stem the



# apart



loss of legislative and congressional seats. Prior to 2000, conventional wisdom held that 1998 was the California GOP's most disastrous election in recent memory. The party lost nearly every constitutional office, was not even competitive in races for governor and the U.S. Senate, and yielded seats in the Legislature. But that dreadful legacy notwithstanding, 2000 may have been even more disheartening.

Democrats, meanwhile, won California in the presidential sweepstakes, but their success had little to do with national politics. Al Gore's presidential campaign was virtually invisible in the Golden State, which makes Democratic supremacy all the more remarkable. Ultimately, California Democrats succeeded because a) their legislative caucuses scooped up more money than a free-agent shortstop, b) the party put together a successful voter-registration drive, c) labor groups were active on their behalf, d) their veteran team of consultants coordinated campaigns for legislative and congressional races, allowing them to e) win the ground war on Election Day by hustling more of their voters to the polls.

With little action taking place at the top of the ticket, most of the activity — and the most dramatic Democratic success — came in district races for Congress and the Legislature. On the federal level, California contributed heavily to Democratic efforts to regain control of the U.S. House of Representatives. Nationally, Democrats needed to wrench seven seats away from Republicans to capture the House, and fell just two seats short. But that wasn't California's fault, as Democrats here took away five. At the same time, they beat back a strong challenge to their only threatened incumbent — Cal Dooley of Fresno. Included in the congressional takeovers were seats in San Diego, Glendale, Long Beach and the Silicon Valley. Democrats now control 30 of the state's 52 seats in the U.S. House — a delegation that likely will expand by one or two seats in the next reapportionment.

Democrats also gained new members in the Legislature. In the Senate, they picked up one district by knocking off Contra Costa County incumbent Republican Richard Rainey. That brought the Democrats' total to 26 seats in the 40-member Senate — only one vote short of a bullet-proof super-majority. In the assembly, Democrats turned in an even more impressive performance, adding three additional seats to their caucus for a total of 50 in the 80-member lower house. Two of the three gains were districts previously held by termed-out Republicans in Salinas and in the Silicon Valley. The third pick-up was the Oakland seat held for the past two years by Green-turned-independent Audie Bock.

The key was money: Democrats had it in abundance at every level; Republicans did not. That allowed Democrats several advantages. First, they could protect vulnerable incumbents in marginal venues such as San Diego, the lower Central Valley, Santa Barbara and Long Beach. Second, they could fully fund a campaign in every contested open district. Third, they could fully fund campaigns

against selected, targeted Republicans who held marginal districts. Fourth, they could pump significant resources into districts thought to be safe for Republicans, such as the

The significance of all this is another train wreck threatening California's two-party system.

65th Assembly District in Riverside and San Bernardino counties. And finally, they had enough cash left to play havoc with supposedly untouchable Republicans. Even Senate Republican Leader Jim Brulte of Rancho Cucamonga found himself on the pointy end of a hit piece.

Although final figures won't be known for several weeks, Democrats likely outspent Republicans substantially. Republicans, on the other hand, were forced to make often painful choices about where to spend because they simply did not have enough cash to accommodate every candidate who needed help. This allowed Democrats to determine the battlegrounds.

In some cases, Republicans were forced to dedicate substantial resources to districts thought to be safe. For instance, Democrats threw at least \$1.5 million into an effort to wrest away the 29th Senate District in Los Angeles, which was open due to term limits but had never elected a Democrat. Democratic money turned what should have been a slam-dunk GOP district into a brawl, and Republicans had no choice but to respond. Their candidate — Assemblyman Bob Margett — held on for a 2,500-vote victory that surely never would have been his had Republicans not matched Democratic money. For Democrats, it was money to burn. For Republicans, it was \$1.5 million that likely starved another deserving campaign.

Democrats also seemed better at coordinating their campaigns, especially for the Legislature. As a result, they did well in so-called "clusters," where congressional, Senate and Assembly districts were layered on top of each other. San Diego, Long Beach, Glendale, Stockton-Sacramento and the Silicon Valley all had these clusters. In addition, the Democratic team of consultants, staffed with longtime campaign veterans, seemed to operate more efficiently, setting up Senate and Assembly clearing houses for tactical and strategic decisions about where to dedicate resources. The GOP effort, on the other hand, appeared disjointed at times, with conservative groups acting independently of caucus leadership in Assembly races. There also seemed to be little coordination between the Senate and Assembly caucuses on how to approach the campaign clusters.

The value of money also was reinforced on the initiative front. The education establishment poured more than \$30 million into the effort to defeat Proposition 38, the voucher initiative, with the California Teachers Association leading the way. A Silicon Valley gazillionaire — Tim

Draper — funded the \$31 million effort to try to pass Proposition 38, almost exclusively from his own pocket. Meanwhile, a bipartisan coalition of business and labor groups pumped another \$30 million into the successful campaign to pass Proposition 39 — the initiative that lowered the threshold for passing local school-bond measures. Opponents of Proposition 39 — mostly, the Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association — were outspent seven-to-one. Money also elevated the arcane issue of contracting out engineering services on public works projects to eye-glazing level as private engineering firms (for) and public-employee unions (against) spent between \$10 million and \$12 million each on Proposition 35. It passed.

Money and tactics aside, Election 2000 in California was in some measure about the viability of the two-party system in the nation's largest state. And the results were troubling, not because Republicans lost but because they lost despite correcting at least one glaring problem that had plagued them in past elections — a lack of electricity from the top of the ticket. Their presidential candidate — Texas Governor George W. Bush — invested in California. Conversely, Vice President Al Gore, the Democratic contender, mostly bailed.

For years, Republicans have complained that their efforts were hampered, even harmed, by vacuums at the top. Presidential efforts in both 1992 and 1996 abandoned California after Labor Day, while in 1998 the party's candidates for governor and the U.S. Senate were so ineffectual as to suck the air out of down-ticket races.

But Republicans can make no such complaint in 2000. By Republican measures, Bush did all that was expected of him in California, and more. He spent as much as \$12 million here in an effort to help the party, knowing full well that only a miracle would deliver the state to him. Yet despite his millions and his efforts, Bush and his party were drubbed. Bush himself pulled only 3 percent more of the vote than did Republican Bob Dole in 1996 — and Dole spent virtually nothing in California. For once, the top of the GOP ticket seemed to do everything right, and the party still got hit by a bus.

It also sends a message to future GOP presidential contenders that no amount of cash and resources will significantly alter the outcome here, and that any investment in California is good money after bad until the party itself undergoes serious and fundamental change.

The significance of all this is another train wreck threatening California's two-party system. Come April 2001, the federal government will deliver detailed census-tract data to California, heralding the long and arcane process of redrawing the state's congressional and legislative districts. The plan that emerges from that process will shape state politics for an entire decade and it will be drawn by Democrats who control all the levers of power in even greater strength than before Election 2000.

And that reality delivers a bleak prognosis for the health of California's two-party system. ☹

— A.G. Block



# President



PRESIDENT (6% D - 35% R - 14% DS)

|                      |                  |            |
|----------------------|------------------|------------|
| <b>Al Gore (D)</b>   | <b>5,393,159</b> | <b>54%</b> |
| George W. Bush (R)   | 4,169,693        | 42%        |
| Howard Phillips (AI) | 15,392           | 0%         |
| Ralph Nader (G)      | 382,447          | 4%         |
| Harry Browne (L)     | 41,446           | 0%         |
| John Hagelin (NL)    | 9,779            | 0%         |
| Pat Buchanan (RF)    | 41,115           | 0%         |

From the start, Republicans and Democrats in California viewed the presidential election between Vice President Al Gore and Texas Governor George W. Bush from different angles. Demo-

crats knew they had to secure the state's 54 electoral votes to win the White House. But buoyed by the memory of their near sweep of statewide constitutional offices in 1998, they also believed those votes could be obtained with a minimum effort by Gore, enabling him to concentrate on battleground states elsewhere. Their only worry was the candidacy of Green Party nominee Ralph Nader, whose appeal to the left had the potential to harm Gore in California and nationally.

For Republicans, the state's 54 electoral votes were a pipe dream. Although the GOP has never won the presidency *without* California, the Republicans' ultimate goal went beyond mere votes: It involved nothing less than the revitalization of a disunited and dispirited state party. California Republicans were among the first in the nation to approach Bush about running for president, beseeching him not to reprise the kind of campaign waged by the two previous GOP presidential contenders — Bush's father, George Herbert Walker Bush, in 1992 and Bob Dole in 1996 — both of whom abandoned California, creating negative consequences all down the ballot and long-term repercussions for the party's health and vitality.

In that regard, Bush did not disappoint. Despite his bleak prospects, his campaign reportedly ladled \$12 million into state party coffers, fueling efforts to motivate the GOP's base of voters. Bush and his running mate, former Wyoming Congressman Dick Cheney, appeared in California several times during the campaign's waning weeks, as did a team of Republican governors who stumped the Central Valley. In an ironic play on past elections, it was Gore — the Democrat — who mostly abandoned California until very late, when the race apparently had slipped

into the danger zone.

Bush's effort, and Gore's absence, were reflected in a series of polls issued by a variety of sources during October. As the campaign roared through its final month, the vice president's double-digit lead — a steady 13 points from August through early October — dwindled to seven points, then to five points by the weekend before the election. One poll put Gore up by only two points — well within the margin of error — prompting speculation of a Republican upset. At the same time, local tracking polls seemed to show a Bush-inspired tailwind for down-ticket Republican candidates, especially in the Central Valley where at least one congressional Democrat was in trouble and a bevy of



legislative races hung in the balance. Some Democrats even raised the specter that Gore could lose California if, on Election Night, key East Coast and Midwestern states fell early to Bush and the media declared the national race over before polls closed in the West. That, they worried, could discourage Democratic turnout in California and, coupled with the so-called "Nader factor," throw the state to Bush.

The national contest, of course, played out differently and it became apparent through a long and tortuous Election Night that every vote in every precinct counted. California Democrats say that helped keep their faithful honed to the task at hand — getting to the polls. Large turnout traditionally favors Democrats, and 2000 was no

exception.

As for polling that showed Bush gaining on Gore late in the campaign, those pre-election surveys proved unreliable, mostly because voters seemed either grumpy or ambivalent about what many perceived to be a Hobson's choice for president. Shortly before the election, as many as 40 percent of the voters nationally who had made up their minds – on both sides – admitted being uncomfortable with their choice. Republicans also claim that Bush was hurt by a last-minute revelation that he had been arrested for drunk driving in Maine during the 1970s. Some GOP analysts say that Bush went into a steep decline in tracking polls after his DUI conviction became public.

In the end, the Nader factor never materialized. Although many argue that Nader cost Gore the presidency in states such as Florida and New Hampshire, the Green Party candidate did not make much difference here as California landed solidly in Gore's camp. The vice president piled up a 12-point margin of victory (1.2 million votes), two-thirds of it from Los Angeles County, where Gore captured 64 percent of the vote. As with Democrats in past elections, Gore also ran extremely well in the counties surrounding San Francisco Bay. He took 70 percent of the vote in Alameda, 76 percent in San Francisco, 61 percent in Santa Clara, 65 percent in San Mateo, 59 percent in Contra Costa.

Bush, on the other hand, captured traditional Repub-

lican strongholds and won 34 counties, but not by nearly enough to stave off a statewide rout. He won Orange County with 56 percent and also ran well in the Central Valley, San Diego and the Inland Empire. In fact, a quick look at California's electoral map shows, with few exceptions, a decided coastal-inland split. Gore carried 21 counties, including Imperial County and every coastal enclave but four (Del Norte, San Luis Obispo, Orange and San Diego). In the north, Gore reached inland from the Bay Area to take a swath of counties extending to Sacramento. Gore's inventory included most of the state's major population centers, while Bush's territory often included more jackrabbits than voters.

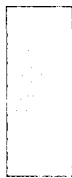
More significant, Bush's effort did little to help California's Republicans solve some of their more intractable problems. Exit polls, for instance, show that Bush carried just 28 percent of the Hispanic vote, only a slight improvement over the performance turned in by GOP gubernatorial candidate Dan Lungren in 1998. And although Bush ran strong in the Central Valley, he blazed no trail for down-ticket Republicans locked in critical legislative and congressional races.

Democrats got what they wanted from this year's presidential race. It remains to be seen whether Republicans will get what they ultimately want: salvation. 

— A.G. Block

## U.S. Senate

| U.S. SENATE (46%D - 35%R - 14%DS) |                  |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| <b>Dianne Feinstein (D)*</b>      | <b>5,204,590</b> | <b>56%</b> |
| Tom Campbell (R)                  | 3,339,659        | 36%        |
| Diane Templin (AI)                | 115,927          | 1%         |
| Medea Benjamin (G)                | 284,841          | 3%         |
| Gail Lightfoot (L)                | 163,443          | 2%         |
| Brian Rees (NL)                   | 51,066           | 1%         |
| Jose Camahort (RF)                | 84,648           | 1%         |

 **f Don Quixote** were a California politician, he would be Tom Campbell, the moderate Silicon Valley congressman who drew the unpleasant – and entirely futile – task of attempting to unseat incumbent Democrat Dianne Feinstein from the U.S. Senate. Campbell, a Stanford law professor, crashed into the windmill early and spent most of the campaign suspended from a vane, circling ceaselessly and shouting into the white noise generated by other political wars.

As a political fight, the Feinstein-Campbell bout never materialized; in fact, it left virtually no footprint on the state's political map. Campbell tried to make up for a lack

of cash by seizing on some quirky issues, such as legalizing illicit drugs, thereby gaining some free media. But his messages weren't in tune with many voters. He managed to hoard enough money for statewide television and radio buys late in the campaign, when he tried to generate some heat by calling attention to the fact that Feinstein had voted for most-favored-nation status for China while her husband held substantial investments on the Chinese mainland. He also tried to attack the incumbent as insensitive to the state's growing Latino population. But in truth, few took his challenge seriously. The Field Poll put Feinstein ahead by 20 points early in the summer, and its frequent updates never showed Campbell making a dent in that lead.

For the incumbent, the 2000 election proved the mirror image of her 1994 re-election bid. In that race, Feinstein was savaged by Republican Congressman Michael Huffington, who poured \$30 million of his own money into the campaign and spent most of it on ads and mailers attacking Feinstein. Huffington's money and the ferocity of his crusade forced Feinstein into a grueling campaign from which she barely emerged, clinging to her seat by less than 1 percent of the vote.

This time, she hardly broke a sweat. Part of her inactivity was physical; the 67-year-old incumbent broke her leg during the summer and required surgery. Part of it was the fact that Congress remained in session throughout most of the fall, giving her an excuse for spending time in Washington, D.C., rather than on the campaign trail. When Feinstein did come home to California, she and Campbell participated in debates that few constituents either saw or heard.

The result was predictable: Feinstein won by 20 points. She captured 86 percent of the African American vote, 74



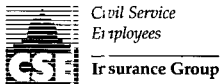
percent of the Latino vote and 64 percent of the Asian vote, according to an exit poll conducted by the *Los Angeles Times*. She took 51 percent of the "independent" vote, ran even with Campbell in the Central Valley and actually beat him in Southern California counties outside Los Angeles — territory generally regarded as Republican.

Campbell's loss, coupled with that of presidential hopeful George W. Bush, continues a string of GOP thrashings in California since 1996 that now encompass two presidential battles, two U.S. Senate races and a cluster of campaigns for constitutional offices, including governor and attorney general. 🏛️

— A.G. Block

# DISCOUNTED RATES

## for Public Employees on our CSE SAFEGUARD HOMEOWNER and AUTO INSURANCE



Call your local CSE agent or  
1.800.282.6848, option 1  
[www.cseinsurance.com](http://www.cseinsurance.com)

| Sample Auto Rates: |         | CSE<br>Safeguard | Allstate | GEICO  | Farmers |
|--------------------|---------|------------------|----------|--------|---------|
| Walnut Creek       | (94596) | \$1010           | \$1338   | \$1210 | \$1356  |
| Folsom             | (95630) | \$1140           | \$1418   | \$1330 | \$1304  |
| San Jose           | (95118) | \$1054           | \$1568   | \$1101 | \$1488  |
| San Diego          | (92173) | \$1012           | \$1436   | \$1028 | \$1541  |
| San Marcos         | (92069) | \$1023           | \$1390   | \$1051 | \$1292  |
| Woodland Hills     | (91364) | \$1953           | \$2534   | \$2177 | \$2499  |

Annual Premiums. Husband and wife, age 32; no young drivers; licensed 16 years; non-smokers; clean driving records. 1998 Chevrolet Malibu; 4-door; driven to work .0 miles one way; 8,000 annual miles. 1999 Dodge Caravan; pleasure use; 10,000 annual miles. Multi-car discount. Policy limits: 50/100/25 BI/PD; \$5,000 medical; 25/50 UMBI/UMBI; \$3,500 UMPD/CDW. Comprehensive and collision deductibles \$500. Rates obtained from WinFSC 8/25/00. All rates subject to change. Quotes vary based on driver criteria and desired coverage. This advertisement does not define the terms of coverage afforded by a CSE policy. For the exact provisions that will apply if you have a loss, please refer to the policy itself.

# Proposition Windup

Ambivalence over ballot measures? Not a chance in California as voters decisively cast their ballots for or against this election's eight statewide measures. Among their emphatic verdicts were mandates to get drug addicts to treatment instead of prison, curb big money in political campaigns and keep retirement benefits from legislators. As for the Son-of-Voucher proposition, voters asked, "What part of 'no' don't you understand?"

## Proposition 32 (Veterans' loans)

|     |           |     |
|-----|-----------|-----|
| Yes | 6,195,381 | 67% |
| No  | 3,021,727 | 33% |

California voters have always felt warm and fuzzy about veterans — and have always funded programs accordingly. This time, they bent over backwards to support their war heroes, backing the sale of bonds for vets' farm and home loans by a larger margin than ever before.



## Proposition 33 (Legislators' Retirement Benefits)

|     |           |     |
|-----|-----------|-----|
| Yes | 3,499,634 | 39% |
| No  | 5,483,563 | 61% |

As to the question of whether Californians had second thoughts about a 1990 vote to abolish retirement benefits for state legislators, the electorate spoke loud and clear: Bah, humbug!



## Proposition 34 (Campaign finance)

|     |           |     |
|-----|-----------|-----|
| Yes | 5,439,094 | 60% |
| No  | 3,639,335 | 40% |

In passing Proposition 34, California voters succeeded in changing the tone of big money in politics. Henceforth, campaigns will no longer sound a loud *chaching* as candidate accounts fill up, but instead will emit the hushed hum of "soft money" flowing through the hands of party bosses.

Beyond aesthetics, Proposition 34 will do little to lessen the role of money in political campaigns. It merely sends dollars underground where, like groundwater, impurities are filtered out before the final product emerges for public consumption. In the new system, critics say, the political parties will end up acting as the treatment plants, laundering the money before sending it on to candidates they've picked to win. That's because Proposition 34 places limits on how much individual candidates can raise, but it puts

no limits on how much the parties can raise before transferring funds into candidates' accounts. Supporters say this will go a long way toward rebuilding the strength of both major parties, although the California Democratic Party will reap the most benefits as long as it continues to dominate state politics. Bolstering party power while diminishing candidate clout also has the effect of handing a weighty victory to state Senate President pro Tempore John Burton (D-San Francisco) in his enduring

spat with Governor Gray Davis. Burton has long believed that the Democratic governor enjoyed a disproportionate share of power, and was reluctant to share decision-making while unlimited campaign funds were his for the taking.

Proposition 34 limits individual donations to \$3,000 for each legislative candidate per election cycle, \$5,000 for each statewide candidate and \$20,000 for each candidate for governor. (However, the new rules do not kick in until after Davis' re-election cycle, which explains how the measure won his signature.) The limits, pegged by critics as too high to reduce money's influence in politics, are designed to stand the test of constitutionality. In the past, lower limits have been challenged in court as too strict, with the argument being that they thwart candidates' free speech rights — namely, their ability to get a message across through paid ads.

Proposition 34's funders, primarily the state Democratic Party and labor unions, were among those who opposed 1996's voter-approved Proposition 208, which the new measure effectively repeals. When it looked like Proposition 208's lower contribution limits might survive a court challenge, the Democratic-controlled Legislature whipped up Proposition 34, placing it on the ballot without public hearings. The scheme worked. Despite opposition by such heavyweights as Common Cause, the League of Women Voters and even U.S. Senator John McCain (R-Arizona),



Proposition 34's deceptively simple ballot language managed to attract plenty of "yes" votes. Now say reformers: Don't be surprised to see another initiative proposal in the future that attempts to remedy this.

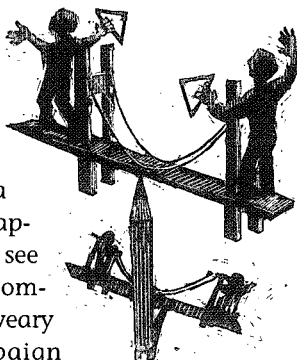
— Cynthia H. Craft

### Proposition 35 (Contracting Out public works)

|     |           |     |
|-----|-----------|-----|
| Yes | 4,997,038 | 55% |
| No  | 4,111,150 | 45% |

The passage of Proposition 35 gives private engineering firms a victory in their longstanding battle to gain greater entry into the lucrative public works arena. This year's record \$6.8 billion state transportation budget likely motivated the coalition of outside engineers who backed the measure. The hefty budget gave them a solid argument to sell to voters: approve the measure if you want to see those transportation projects completed any time soon. Congestion-weary Californians, the "Yes" campaign stressed in its ads, could get a helping hand from private sector contractors to speed up traffic relief projects. With a nearly \$12 million campaign kitty — raised largely from engineering firms — proponents ran television ads spotlighting the state's congested freeways and backlog of roadway projects. The public union, made up largely of Caltrans engineers, almost single-handedly financed the \$10 million campaign against the measure. They never succeeded, however, in countering the message that more manpower was gravely needed to diminish the backlog of transit and school projects. The one voice that might have made a difference — that of Governor Gray Davis — never materialized. Davis stayed neutral on the measure, preferring not to choose between the powerful union of transportation engineers in the "No" camp and the well-heeled corporate engineers on the "Yes" side, both of whom have generously backed the governor.

— Kathleen Les

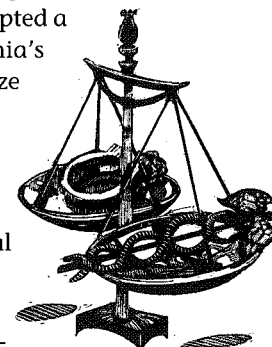


### Proposition 36 (Drug treatment)

|     |           |     |
|-----|-----------|-----|
| Yes | 5,639,395 | 61% |
| No  | 3,643,420 | 39% |

The impressive fact about the passage of Proposition 36, which will shift the emphasis from incarceration to treatment for drug offenders, isn't its numerical victory but its geographical one. Not only did it pass in more liberal areas along the coast, including the San Francisco-Bay Area and Los Angeles County, but it also won in many of California's traditionally conservative counties: Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Lassen, Mono, Nevada, Orange, Riverside, San Diego and San Joaquin.

Supporters of Proposition 36 claim their widespread victory represents a sea-change in attitude about the two-decade-old "War on Drugs." They argue that most people are tired of the "lock 'em up" approach to resolving the nation's drug problem. Although not the first state to pass an initiative mandating treatment for drug offenders (Arizona adopted a similar plan four years ago), California's passage of Proposition 36 may energize reformers to push similar versions in other states in coming elections. Backers of Proposition 36 already this year pushed a treatment plan in Massachusetts that lost, and medical marijuana measures in Nevada and Colorado that won.



During the campaign, law enforcement representatives insisted they support expanded drug treatment — but through the state's fledgling drug-court system. The prison guards union (California Correctional Peace Officers Association, or CCPOA), prosecutors and police groups fought Proposition 36 because of what they saw as the initiative's lack of sanctions for those who fail to complete treatment programs and its lack of mandated funding for drug testing. Had they been able to raise more money to highlight these flaws in the initiative, opponents contend that voters would have rejected Proposition 36.

In the end, the "Yes" campaign raised almost \$3 million, most of which came from three wealthy individuals — billionaire George Soros, insurance magnate Peter Lewis and University of Phoenix founder John Sperling. That money allowed supporters to run television and radio commercials around the state during the last weeks of the election. Opponents, meanwhile, raised only \$440,000, with CCPOA being the largest donor at \$100,000. Their only television ad, featuring actor Martin Sheen, ran just once during the television show "The West Wing," where Sheen portrays fictional U.S. president Josiah Bartlett.

— Noel Brinkerhoff

### Proposition 37 (Re-defining mitigation fees)

|     |           |     |
|-----|-----------|-----|
| Yes | 4,221,563 | 48% |
| No  | 4,594,309 | 52% |

With Big Oil, Big Tobacco and Big Alcohol stacked up behind this measure, the surprise is less that Proposition 37 didn't pass, but that these big guns didn't put up a stronger fight. Concerned that state and local governments might be ready to hold industries more accountable for the health and environmental effects of their products, the big three industries joined up with the California Chamber of Commerce to short-circuit certain kinds of mitigation fees before they spread like wildfire across the regulatory domain. After spending \$1.2 million to qualify Proposition 37 for the ballot, the measure's backers raised little more than

that to run their campaign. Relying mostly on radio spots in major media markets, proposition supporters attempted to convince voters that mitigation fees not assessed specifically for damages or regulatory purposes should be classified as taxes and subject to a two-thirds vote. Opponents saw the measure as a corporate attempt to duck responsibility for environmental pollution. The coalition of environmental, health and civic groups organized in opposition were long on grass-roots networks but short on money. All told, they raised just \$300,000. But they managed to sway the bulk of newspaper editorials their way and used their modest funds to pay for a recorded phone message by environmental crusader Erin Brockovich. It may well be that the opposition message didn't much matter in the end. When uncertain of the real need for a measure or befuddled by its complexity, voters are inclined to just say "no." And they did.

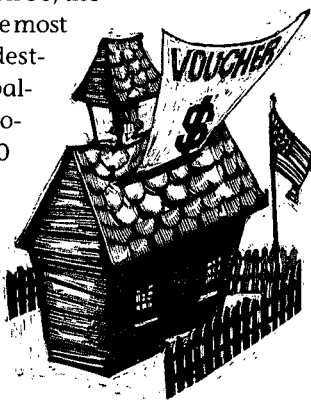


— Kathleen Les

### Proposition 38 (School vouchers)

|     |           |     |
|-----|-----------|-----|
| Yes | 2,836,004 | 29% |
| No  | 6,823,268 | 71% |

For the second time this decade, California voters resoundingly rejected a measure that would have given parents taxpayer-financed vouchers toward private and religious school tuition. Proposition 38, the so-called voucher initiative, was the most costly, controversial and hardest-fought initiative on this year's ballot. The measure would have provided parents with a \$4,000 voucher to help pay for private school tuition. Silicon Valley venture capitalist and former state Board of Education member Tim Draper spearheaded the encore attempt. As the measure's primary sponsor, Draper dumped more than \$25 million of his personal fortune into costly television, radio and mail ads for the failed campaign. In all, the pro-voucher side raised about \$31 million. Proponents said vouchers would have provided an alternative for students in low-performing public schools. Authors of the measure tried to boost its chances for passage by including a provision requiring the state to raise per-pupil spending in public schools to the national average. Opponents, including Governor Gray Davis and the California Teachers Association, raised about \$29 million to defeat the measure. They waged an aggressive multimedia campaign and field operation, ar-



guing that vouchers were a risky experiment that California couldn't afford. They contended the measure would erode school accountability and drain precious resources from already cash-starved public schools. Had it passed, the hotly contested measure would have created the most sweeping voucher program in the nation. But its defeat mirrored 1993's failed attempt to introduce California to vouchers. Then, the California Teachers Association led a \$15 million campaign to crush Proposition 174, which was overwhelmingly rejected by 70 percent of the voters. This year's supporters had hoped that increasing frustration with public schools and more campaign money would turn the tide in their favor. In the end, however, election results were unusually lopsided, defeating the measure in every county in the state.

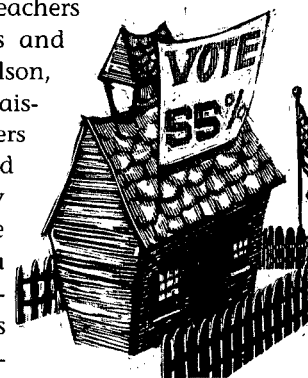
— Emelyn Rodriguez

### Proposition 39 (School bonds)

|     |           |     |
|-----|-----------|-----|
| Yes | 4,983,309 | 53% |
| No  | 4,369,971 | 47% |

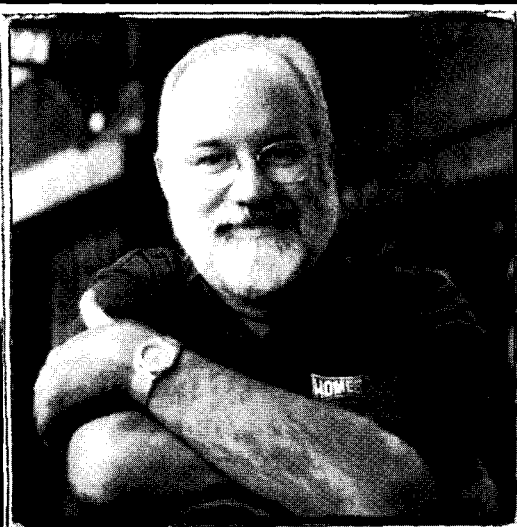
For the first time in over two decades, California voters dealt a blow to the landmark anti-tax measure Proposition 13. By passing Proposition 39, voters agreed to amend the state constitution to allow voters to approve local school bonds with 55 percent of the vote, instead of the two-thirds as now required. Backers of Proposition 39, including the California Teachers Association, Governor Gray Davis and former Republican Governor Pete Wilson, outspent opponents nearly 7-to-1. Raising close to \$30 million, supporters argued that the voting threshold needed to be lowered because many schools had difficulty reaching the two-thirds margin needed to pass a bond measure. They said the measure was needed to repair the state's aging public schools and to accommodate booming student enrollment. Opponents of the measure, principally the Save Our Homes Committee (a project of the Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association), spent about \$4.4 million to fight the initiative. They argued that its passage would significantly drive up property taxes and that it contained inadequate spending oversight. But voters apparently had faith in the measure's accountability provisions, such as yearly audits. They also found comfort in property tax caps that lawmakers passed in June, which limit school bond taxes to \$60 per \$100,000 of assessed property value, with the annual cost to the average home owner estimated at \$100. But don't expect this to be the last word from the Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association. The group is already contemplating coming back with a ballot initiative in March 2002 to challenge Proposition 39.

— Emelyn Rodriguez



*"Every young person is unique and they all have some gift inside them to impart to others; we have to do our part to bring that out."*

*Matt Sanchez*



*Father Greg Boyle*

*"The problem is not that kids aren't scared enough, it's that kids aren't hopeful enough."*

## Preventing Violence Creating Healthy Communities



*Gianna Tran*

*"The violence from the war is deep rooted and it's an ongoing struggle for us, passed on to our young people."*



### PREVENTING VIOLENCE: CREATING HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

The California Wellness Foundation is proud to honor its 2000 California Peace Prize awardees: Father Greg Boyle, Matt Sanchez and Gianna Tran. Each will receive a \$25,000 grant to acknowledge their work to prevent violence in their communities. Distinguished by their impressive personal and professional backgrounds, these unsung heroes have improved the health of their communities and shown us that violence can be prevented. To learn more about their work and the Foundation visit [www.tcwf.org](http://www.tcwf.org)



The California Wellness Foundation

*Grantmaking for a Healthier California*

6320 Canoga Avenue, Suite 1700, Woodland Hills, CA 91367

**Father Greg Boyle, Los Angeles.** Living by his motto, "nothing stops a bullet like a job," Father Boyle worked with his community to create Jobs for a Future and Homeboy Industries. A passionate advocate for peace, Boyle helps youth empower themselves and lead healthier lives.

**Matt Sanchez, Santa Barbara.** Formerly a gang leader, now a peacemaker, Sanchez established Hoods in the Woods, Santa Barbara's grassroots effort to prevent gang violence. A highly motivated volunteer and barbershop owner, Sanchez inspires youth to pursue healthy peaceful lives.

**Gianna Tran, Oakland.** At 12, Gianna Tran fled war-torn Vietnam for Oakland. Committed to making Oakland a safer place to live, Tran helps youth solve issues by drawing from her professional and personal background to tackle violence as a community health problem.

# Congressional Districts

## KEY

### Parties

D = Democrat  
R = Republican  
AI = American Independent  
G = Green  
L = Libertarian  
NL = Natural Law  
NP = No party  
PF = Peace & Freedom  
RF = Reform  
\* = incumbent

Winners are listed in boldface. Some vote totals may change due to absentee ballots that remained uncounted as of press time. Readers will note two columns of numbers next to each candidate's name. The first column is that candidate's raw vote total. The second column reflects the candidate's percent of the overall vote. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and, as a result, some district totals may add up to slightly more or less than 100 percent.

*Voter registration numbers were provided by the Secretary of State's Office as of September 2000.*

*Vote totals are as of November 8, 2000. For the latest totals, see the Secretary of State's Web page, [www.ss.ca.gov/Vote2000](http://www.ss.ca.gov/Vote2000).*

### DISTRICT 1 (46%D - 32%R - 15%DS)

**Mike Thompson (D)\*** 141,876 65%  
Russel "Jim" Chase (R) 60,381 28%  
Emil P. Rossi (L) 5,857 3%  
Cheryl Kreier (NL) 6,614 3%  
Pamela Elizondo (RF) 2,889 1%

Freshman Democrat Mike Thompson beat Democratic registration by 20 percent, nabbing the same share of the vote he captured in the March blanket primary.

### DISTRICT 2 (37%D - 44%R - 13%DS)

Stan Morgan (D) 67,351 28%  
**Wally Herger (R)\*** 156,581 66%  
Charles R. Martin (L) 6,083 3%  
John McDermott (NL) 8,283 3%

Rancher Wally Herger had little trouble rustling up an eighth term in Congress. Next time, however, after Democrat-driven reapportionment reshapes this district, he may find himself with company — Republican company in the form of 3rd District incumbent Doug Ose.

### DISTRICT 3 (43%D - 39%R - 13%DS)

Bob Kent (D) 87,304 41%  
**Doug Ose (R)\*** 120,943 56%  
Douglas A. Tuma (L) 4,908 2%  
Channing E. Jones (NL) 2,437 1%

Democrats grabbed five GOP congressional seats in California this election, and they'll return for more in

2002 in an effort to regain the House majority. Democrats held this seat until veteran Vic Fazio retired in 1996, allowing businessman Doug Ose to grab it for the GOP. Ose had an easy reelection this year but next time, following reapportionment, he's likely to find himself sharing a congressional district with either fellow Republicans Wally Herger or John Doolittle.

### DISTRICT 4 (35%D - 47%R - 13%DS)

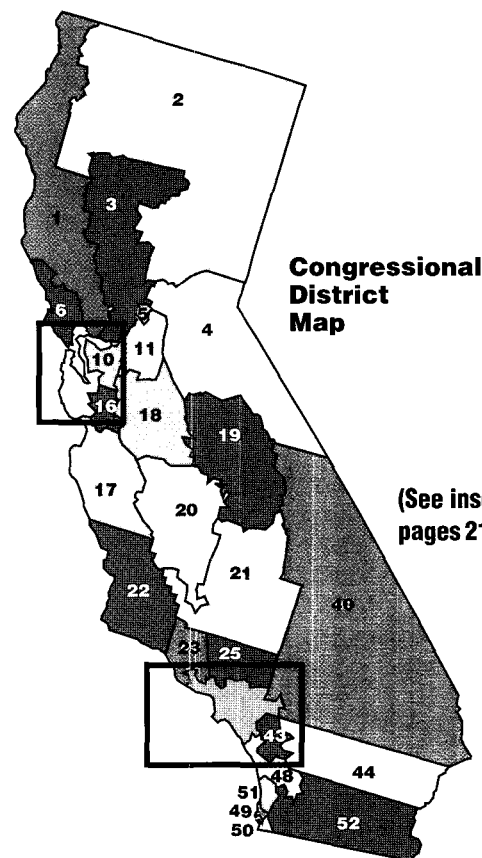
Mark A. Norberg (D) 88,752 32%  
**John T. Doolittle (R)\*** 171,453 63%  
William Fritz Frey (L) 8,576 3%  
Robert E. Ray (NL) 5,790 2%

Archconservative John Doolittle hasn't had to worry about an election since he first ran for Congress in 1990. With another win under his belt, Doolittle is free to continue his crusade for the Auburn Dam.

### DISTRICT 5 (53%D - 29%R - 13%DS)

**Robert T. Matsui (D)\*** 134,242 69%  
Ken Payne (R) 51,355 26%  
Ken Adams (G) 5,625 3%  
Cullene Lang (L) 2,644 1%  
Charles Kersey (NL) 1,777 1%

For the first time in years, a Republican challenger tried to make veteran Bob Matsui sweat his re-election. Ken Payne put up billboards along busy freeways that read "No Payne ...



No Gain" and ran half a dozen different commercials on cable TV lambasting Matsui on such issues as taxes, health care and education. And, by golly, it almost paid off. Another 80,000 votes for Payne and Matsui would have been drenched with worry.

### DISTRICT 6 (51%D - 28%R - 15%DS)

**Lynn Woolsey (D)\*** 168,603 64%  
Ken McAuliffe (R) 74,337 28%  
Justin Moscoso (G) 12,261 5%  
Richard O. Barton (L) 4,328 2%  
Alan Barreca (NL) 2,675 1%

Al Gore may have suffered nationally from the presence of a Green Party candidate. But not Lynn Woolsey in her wine country backyard where she easily won a fifth term.

### DISTRICT 7 (60%D - 22%R - 12%DS)

**George Miller (D)\*** 137,989 77%  
Christopher Hoffman (R) 37,763 21%  
James M. Sproul (NL) 4,355 2%

House veteran George Miller re-

cently got President Clinton's signature on two local measures: one to help increase the amount of water available to Vallejo residents and another bestowing national park status on Richmond's Rosie the Riveter memorial honoring the nation's wartime female work force. His reward? A 14th term for the leading Democrat on the House Resources Committee.

#### DISTRICT 8 (58%D - 13%R - 23%DS)

**Nancy Pelosi (D)\*** 152,479 85%  
Adam Sparks (R) 20,703 12%  
Erik Baumar (L) 4,834 3%  
David Smithstein (NL) 2,271 1%

Nancy Pelosi raised \$3 million to help Democrats gain control of the House, sealing her rank as one of the party's premier fund-raisers. However, Democrats fell just short of a majority, dashing her hopes of becoming majority whip and the highest-ranking woman in Congress. Meanwhile, the district's registration figures are intriguing. Even in San Francisco, where Republicans are as rare as middle-class homeowners, it is rather remarkable that the GOP trails decline-to-state voters by a full 10 points.

#### DISTRICT 9 (64%D - 11%R - 17%DS)

**Barbara Lee (D)\*** 157,514 85%  
Arneze Washington (R) 17,659 10%  
Fred E. Foldvary (L) 6,124 3%  
Ellen Jefferds (NL) 3,725 2%

Barbara Lee, who succeeded the legendary Ron Dellums two years ago, took nothing for granted in her first re-election. Lee hosted no fewer than four face-to-face meetings or "constituent coffees" with local voters, assuring that she remains connected to hot local issues.

#### DISTRICT 10 (41%D - 41%R - 12%DS)

**Ellen Tauscher (D)\*** 135,595 53%  
C. Hutchison Jr. (R) 113,355 44%  
Valerie Janlois (NL) 8,234 3%

Back in the March primary, two-term incumbent Ellen Tauscher beat a combined, three-person GOP field by a 54-to-43 percent margin. That proved to be a fairly accurate forecast for the fall. Republican Claude Hutchison survived the primary and campaigned aggressively with hard-hitting ads that



Tauscher



Hutchison

accused the incumbent of neglecting district needs, especially transportation projects. He also recruited Arizona U.S. Senator John McCain to stump in the same Contra Costa communities that McCain captivated during the primary. All that helped keep Tauscher's margin in single digits, but it wasn't enough to propel the Lafayette businessman into an upset win. In truth, the district has been slipping from Republican grasp since 1994. Democrats achieved plurality for the first time this year, thanks in part to new voters moving into some of the East Bay's fastest-growing regions, such as the San Ramon and Livermore valleys. Surveys suggest that these new residents are more independent and less politically conservative than their older neighbors. Tauscher first won the seat in 1996 by parlaying her personal wealth and anti-gun rhetoric into an upset victory over conservative Republican Bill Baker. Republicans hoped the more moderate Hutchison could bring the district back to the GOP, but Tauscher was able to fend off his criticisms by touting her success in obtaining \$14 million for a study of extending BART trains to Antioch and Livermore. She also aired negative radio ads depicting Hutchison as a faltering businessman. At one point, newspaper polls showed Tauscher with a significant 3-to-2 lead, but it eventually narrowed. Tauscher had strong backing from labor, business and women's groups and out-raised Hutchison, who drew heavy support from retired persons, financial groups and GOP PACs. She raised \$1.4 million to his \$946,000, according to the latest campaign finance reports. In the end, the centrist, pro-choice, pro-gun control Tauscher proved an especially difficult target.

#### DISTRICT 11 (45%D - 43%R - 8%DS)

Tom Y. Santos (D) 72,581 38%  
**Richard Pombo (R)\*** 110,361 58%  
Kathryn A. Russow (L) 4,624 2%  
Jon A. Kurey (NL) 3,099 2%

Hungry for pick-up possibilities in 2002, some Democrats think they can retool this seat during reapportionment to give them a shot at cowboy Congressman Richard Pombo, who's won every re-election since 1994 by 20 points or better. Good luck.

#### DISTRICT 12 (53%D - 24%R - 19%DS)

**Tom Lantos (D)\*** 135,056 74%  
Mike Garza (R) 37,874 21%  
Barbara J. Less (L) 5,615 3%  
Rifkin Young (NL) 3,087 2%

Veteran Congressman Tom Lantos, a Nazi labor camp survivor married to actress Zsa Zsa Gabor's first cousin, switched his vote to repeal the estate tax, allowing President Clinton's veto of the measure to stand. However, voters in this middle-class-to-affluent district have not switched their allegiances, sending him back for his third decade in Congress.

#### DISTRICT 13 (54%D - 24%R - 17%DS)

**F. "Pete" Stark (D)\*** 113,277 71%  
James R. Goetz (R) 38,402 24%  
Don J. Grundmann (AL) 2,137 1%  
Howard Mora (L) 4,124 3%  
Tim R. Hoehner (NL) 2,370 1%

Pete Stark, the liberal, blunt-spoken dean of the Bay Area congressional delegation, first joined the House during the Nixon presidency and now returns for a 15th term. He resumes his post as chair of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Health, where he can continue his long-standing fight for universal health care and expansion of Medicare.

#### DISTRICT 14 (46%D - 31%R - 18%DS)

**Anna G. Eshoo (D)\*** 139,863 70%  
Bill Quraishi (R) 51,021 26%  
Joseph W. Dehn III (L) 4,097 2%  
John Black (NL) 3,938 2%

If registration figures were the only measure, this district would be sitting on some GOP target lists. But Internet-savvy Anna Eshoo ran 24 points ahead of Democratic registration to capture her fifth term. One reason for Eshoo's

popularity is that she champions such issues as cyber-security, women's privacy rights and increasing the number of temporary visas for high-tech workers — issues in lockstep with this tech-heavy, mid-Peninsula district.

#### DISTRICT 15 (44%D - 35%R - 17%DS)

|                        |                |            |
|------------------------|----------------|------------|
| <b>Mike Honda (D)</b>  | <b>116,693</b> | <b>55%</b> |
| Jim Cunneen (R)        | 89,937         | 42%        |
| Ed Wimmers (L)         | 4,312          | 2%         |
| Douglas C. Gorney (NL) | 3,212          | 1%         |



Honda



Cunneen

In the end, it wasn't even close. Democratic Assemblyman Mike Honda, the son of sharecroppers who spent part of his childhood in an internment camp, carved a comfortable 13-point win over Republican Assemblyman Jim Cunneen. Honda's victory took this seat away from Republicans — who held it until incumbent Tom Campbell decided to run for U.S. Senate — and gave Democrats a boost in their fight for control of the House of Representatives. The hotly contested, heavily funded race was one of the country's closely watched congressional races, attracting political heavyweights from both parties, including President Bill Clinton and Arizona U.S. Senator John McCain. It also was a race that at times turned nasty. Toward the end, it was punctuated by a series of negative ads and bitter accusations. One mailer from the National Republican Congressional Committee showed a picture of Honda, a jail cell and the words, "Mike Honda's Criminal Record." It contained a list of votes that supposedly showed "Honda is soft on crime." For its part, the Honda campaign produced ads implying that the solidly pro-choice Cunneen is against abortion rights. Another ad implied that Cunneen supports the NRA agenda, despite his record of sup-

porting most gun-control measures. The harsh tactics underscored the importance of this Silicon Valley seat to the balance of power on Capitol Hill, and Honda's election left the Bay Area with no Republican representatives in Congress. Honda, who was personally recruited by Clinton, enjoyed strong support from organized labor, while Cunneen, a Campbell protege, was backed by business groups. All told, Honda raised \$1.8 million compared to Cunneen's \$1.2 million. In the end, however, Honda's wider name recognition due to decades of involvement in local politics, his larger campaign treasury and the district's strong Democratic tendencies (GOP presidential candidate George W. Bush lost by 27 points in Santa Clara County) proved too formidable for Cunneen.

#### DISTRICT 16 (50%D - 26%R - 19%DS)

|                         |                |            |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------|
| <b>Zoe Lofgren (D)*</b> | <b>100,139</b> | <b>73%</b> |
| Horace Thayn (R)        | 31,636         | 23%        |
| Dennis Umphress (L)     | 4,127          | 3%         |
| Edward J. Klein (NL)    | 2,285          | 2%         |

Zoe Lofgren, chief co-sponsor of a House bill that would nearly double the number of temporary visas for skilled high-tech workers, clinches a fifth term in a Silicon Valley district that clearly appreciates her devotion to New Economy issues.

#### DISTRICT 17 (50%D - 29%R - 15%DS)

|                      |                |            |
|----------------------|----------------|------------|
| <b>Sam Farr (D)*</b> | <b>127,127</b> | <b>69%</b> |
| Clint Engler (R)     | 45,996         | 25%        |
| E. Craig Coffin (G)  | 7,288          | 4%         |
| Rick Garrett (L)     | 2,232          | 1%         |
| Scott Hartley (NL)   | 881            | 0%         |
| Lawrence Fenton (RF) | 2,008          | 1%         |

Democrat Sam Farr has been representing this pristine neck of the woods since 1975, first as a Monterey County supervisor, then a decade as an assemblyman and now in his fifth term in Congress.

#### DISTRICT 18 (47%D - 39%R - 10%DS)

|                            |                |            |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------|
| <b>Gary A. Condit (D)*</b> | <b>105,420</b> | <b>67%</b> |
| Steve R. Wilson (R)        | 49,005         | 31%        |
| Page Roth Riskin (NL)      | 2,521          | 2%         |

It's been rumored "Blue Dog" Congressman Gary Condit might run for statewide office in two years. If he

does, pass the Alka-Seltzer to House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt, who needs incumbents in swing seats like this one to stay put if Democrats are to win back the House.

#### DISTRICT 19 (39%D - 47%R - 10%DS)

|                           |                |            |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Dan Rosenberg (D)         | 63,497         | 32%        |
| <b>G. Radanovich (R)*</b> | <b>129,278</b> | <b>65%</b> |
| Edmon V. Kaiser (AI)      | 1,144          | 1%         |
| Elizabeth Taylor (L)      | 3,857          | 2%         |
| Bob Miller (NL)           | 1,793          | 1%         |

Monkey business was the highlight of this race. Democratic upstart Dan Rosenberg, a Web site designer, crafted a "Curious George" Internet site where he poked fun at incumbent George Radanovich. Rosenberg went even one step further and had a furry little primate delivered to Radanovich's office during the campaign. But it was Radanovich who made a monkey out of Rosenberg at the polls.

#### DISTRICT 20 (52%D - 34%R - 10%DS)

|                        |               |            |
|------------------------|---------------|------------|
| <b>Cal Dooley (D)*</b> | <b>58,017</b> | <b>53%</b> |
| Rich Rodriguez (R)     | 49,916        | 45%        |
| Arnold Kriegbaum (L)   | 1,160         | 1%         |
| Walter Ruehlig (NL)    | 1,224         | 1%         |



Dooley



Rodriguez

What a waste. Approximately \$5 million was blown in this mudfest, which could have been decided using the results from the March primary. Not only did incumbent Cal Dooley beat former TV anchor Rich Rodriguez in November by nearly the same margin as in March, but the county-by-county breakdown also mirrored the primary results. The big difference, once again, came in Kern County, which provides the second-largest chunk of voters in CD 20; Dooley won by 25 points (30 points in March). Rodriguez tried closing the gap in Kern with TV ads and repeated appearances, but he only gained five points. Congressional committees from both

parties weighed in with six-figure contributions, helping Dooley and Rodriguez run weeks of ugly TV ads that tarnished both candidates in the eyes of voters. Dooley's negative rating in polls rose seven points to 34 percent, while Rodriguez's actually doubled to 26 percent, thanks in part to his own blunders. In August, a local paper quoted Rodriguez as saying that his staff had decided for him his position on school vouchers — a remark Rodriguez disputed. But that didn't stop Dooley from getting lots of mileage out of the remark in TV commercials. Rodriguez's campaign manager, Joe Galli, wasn't any more helpful. After the Mexican American Political Association endorsed Dooley, Galli publicly dismissed the decision by saying MAPA was filled with "liberal, UFW, Cesar Chavez-types" — not exactly the smartest comment in a district that's 60 percent Latino. Rodriguez was helped by repeated visits from Republican congressional leaders and the Bush/Cheney ticket — in fact, Bush carried Fresno County by 10 points and Kern by 24. But Rodriguez proved too much of a lightweight on crucial valley issues, such as agricultural water supply, to win the majority of voters. The area's major newspapers all backed Dooley, including *The Fresno Bee*, which declared Rodriguez "unqualified to even run for Congress, much less serve in it." Dooley, meanwhile, ran a solid, energized campaign that made up for complaints that he spends too much time in D.C. and not enough in the district. Having survived this challenge, Democrats hope Dooley has learned his lesson.

#### DISTRICT 21 (35%D - 49%R - 11%DS)

Pedro Martinez Jr. (D) 45,560 25%  
**Bill Thomas (R)\*** 131,647 72%  
 James Manion (L) 6,646 4%

With reapportionment just around the corner, Congressman Bill Thomas will find out soon if he'll continue representing Bakersfield or, instead, the territory of Guam. Following his failed attempt via a ballot initiative — the court-tossed Proposition 24 — to shift reappor-

tionment into the hands of the state Supreme Court, Democrats joked about finding a new home for "Professor Bill."

#### DISTRICT 22 (39%D - 40%R - 14%DS)

**Lois Capps (D)\*** 113,636 53%  
 Mike Stoker (R) 96,103 45%  
 Joe Furcinite (L) 1,767 1%  
 J. Carlos Aguirre (NL) 1,659 1%  
 Richard Porter (RF) 2,233 1%



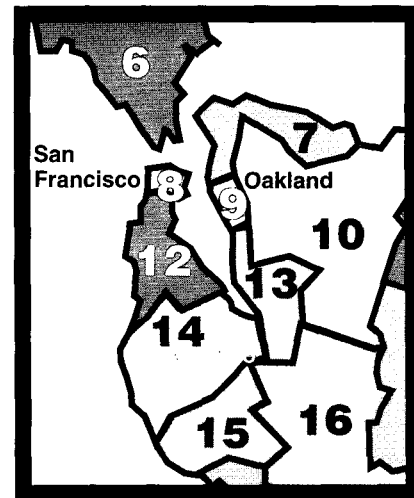
Capps



Stoker

To Mike Stoker's misfortune, 2000 wasn't a very good year for Republicans in California. That fact made the Santa Barbara County supervisor's effort to unseat rookie Democrat Lois Capps all the more difficult, despite a slim GOP edge in voter registration. At the outset, Republicans considered Stoker a far better match against Capps than the opponent she dispatched two years ago — former Assemblyman Tom Bordonaro, an anti-abortion conservative. This time around, the GOP relied on the moderate Stoker, but he failed to gain much traction despite a hefty campaign fund aided in part by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Stoker tried to paint Capps as anti-business, but his efforts to debate her on the issue proved elusive because the incumbent — along with her colleagues — was stuck in Washington for a protracted session of Congress. When the two did appear together, they clashed over the misleading nature of each other's negative ads. Capps also found herself the target of drug companies who sponsored TV ads criticizing her support for government action on prescription drugs. This is the last time Capps will run in a district so narrowly split. Reapportionment looms next year, and this is one district that likely will be reshaped to make it friendlier for Democrats.

## San Francisco Bay Area



#### DISTRICT 23 (40%D - 40%R - 14%DS)

Michael Case (D) 74,101 41%  
**Elton Gallegly (R)\*** 96,054 54%  
 Roger Peebles (L) 3,105 2%  
 Stephen Hospodar (NL) 1,252 1%  
 Cary Savitch (RF) 5,239 3%

A 12-point victory isn't exactly a close call, but it was a narrower and more costly margin than conservative Congressman Elton Gallegly is accustomed to winning. Having served this changing Ventura County district since 1986, Gallegly says his Republican constituents have moved closer to the political center in the past decade. That would be one way of putting it. (Vice President Al Gore, for example, appears to have carried Ventura County by less than a percentage point.) The more apt description is probably a genuine split between Democrats in the western portion of the county and Republicans in the east — precisely the pattern found in coastal districts up and down the state. Voters here favored Bill Clinton in both 1992 and 1996, Gray Davis in the 1998 governor's race, and even liberal Democrat Barbara Boxer, who won here, albeit narrowly, in her 1998 U.S. Senate re-election bid. Given all that, Democrat Michael Case, a former Air Force captain, wealthy lawyer and current president of the Ventura County Bar Association, figured he had a shot. He ran an aggressive campaign attacking Gallegly's voting

record on abortion, gun control and education as too conservative for the district. Gallegly, calling the mailers distortions, confined himself to mail and TV ads that focused on the money and jobs he's secured for Ventura County and the endorsements he's earned from satisfied district residents. Early on, Case was encouraged by the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, which made noises about targeting the district. Case spent about \$700,000 — more than \$150,000 of it from his own wallet — only to discover a month before Election Day that the DCCC can be fickle. With more promising races elsewhere in California and across the country, the committee decided to funnel its money to other places, leaving Case with a shrunken staff and virtually no media budget in the campaign's final weeks. Gallegly, meanwhile, raised well over \$1 million but told reporters he spent less than his opponent, returning about \$600,000 to his campaign war chest. He may need it. With Democratic registration in Ventura County edging up, and redistricting just around the corner, Gallegly could find himself facing a far more Democratic constituency in 2002 or — perhaps worse — a battle with a fellow Republican for a shrinking piece of GOP territory further east in Ventura County.

#### DISTRICT 24 (45%D - 36%R - 14%DS)

**Brad Sherman (D)\*** 142,398 66%  
Jerry Doyle (R) 63,040 29%  
Juan Ros (L) 6,371 3%  
Michael Cuddehe (NL) 2,657 1%

Balding, two-term incumbent Brad Sherman sent out more of his cutie campaign items — hair combs emblazoned with his name — to help him woo voters. Now he must woo legislative mapmakers who may want to carve up his district to suit themselves in next year's reapportionment.

#### DISTRICT 25 (38%D - 44%R - 13%DS)

Sid Gold (D) 68,501 33%  
**Howard McKeon (R)\*** 128,149 62%  
Bruce Acker (L) 6,682 3%  
Mews Small (NL) 2,748 1%

Democrat Sid Gold wasn't. Buck

McKeon returns to Congress for a fifth term.

#### DISTRICT 26 (59%D - 22%R - 15%DS)

**Howard Berman (D)\*** 90,739 84%  
Bill Farley (L) 12,290 11%  
David Cossak (NL) 4,909 5%

For the second election in a row, 10-term incumbent Howard Berman had no GOP opponent to kick around. With reapportionment looming, most Los Angeles-area incumbents are at least a little worried about the ambitions of state legislators who will have some — if not most — of the say in how new districts are drawn. Berman, however, may not be one of those sweating out the future. It has been reported that Senate Democratic leader John Burton has hired Berman's brother, Michael, to ramrod the reapportionment effort.

#### DISTRICT 27 (44%D - 37%R - 15%DS)

**Adam Schiff (D)** 108,102 53%  
James E. Rogan (R)\* 89,847 44%  
Ted Brown (L) 3,495 2%  
Miriam Hopsodar (NL) 3,647 2%



Schiff



Rogan

It was the most expensive congressional race in history. Incumbent Republican James Rogan and his victorious Democratic challenger, state Senator Adam Schiff, spent a cool \$11 million to rip each other's lungs out in what started as a referendum on President Clinton's impeachment scandal and evolved into a symbolic battle over which party would control the House of Representatives. Rogan, a former assemblyman first elected to the House in 1996, has never been a moderate. He opposes both gun control and abortion; he backed Proposition 187 and he favors school vouchers. But the middle- and upper-middle-class residents of this once solidly Republican district in the foothills north-

east of Los Angeles never seemed to mind. They found him amiable, highly capable and fair-minded enough to return him to Congress for a second term in 1998. Even without grudges over impeachment, Democrats likely would have come after Rogan this year, figuring that the influx of unionized entertainment industry workers, as well as increased numbers of Asian and Hispanic voters, made the district ripe for a Democratic takeover. But once the Clinton sex scandal broke, Rogan's high profile role as a House manager of the impeachment case virtually guaranteed he would become Target No. 1 for both local and national Democrats. Inevitably, Republicans nationally rose to his defense. Before it was over, the two parties and assorted interest groups would throw an estimated \$2.2 million into the race for issue ads and other independent expenditures. Rogan wasn't shy about his impeachment involvement, but Schiff barely mentioned it during the campaign, concentrating instead on attacking Rogan for being far too conservative for the district. Both men courted the district's politically powerful Armenian community: Rogan sponsored House legislation to recognize as genocide the early 20th-century mass killings of Armenians by Turks; Schiff helped a local Armenian filmmaker obtain funding for a documentary about the massacre, then used the filmmaker to narrate his Armenian language TV spots. The Clinton impeachment may have been the kindling for the heat in this race, but in the end it was demography or, more accurately, changes in demography that gave Schiff his nine-point victory. The intriguing question now is whether a politician as conservative as Rogan, however talented he may be, has a future in a solidly Democratic California.

#### DISTRICT 28 (41%D - 40%R - 15%DS)

Janice Nelson (D) 76,743 40%  
**David Dreier (R)\*** 109,357 57%  
Joe Haytas (AI) 1,825 1%  
Randall Weissbuch (L) 2,646 1%  
Lawrence Allison (NL) 1,942 1%

Although one of the most power-

## Los Angeles Area

ful members of the House, Republican David Dreier has seen his margin of victory erode over the years. Two years ago, he beat Janice Nelson by 20 points. This year, that margin shrank to 17 percent. With reapportionment looming, wouldn't Democrats find it tempting to dislodge the chairman of the House Rules Committee?

### DISTRICT 29 (54%D - 23%R - 17%DS)

Henry Waxman (D)\* 166,780 76%  
Jim Scileppi (R) 42,241 19%  
Jack Anderson (L) 7,302 3%  
Bruce Currian (NL) 3,799 2%

The other half of the once-vaunted Berman-Waxman political machine, Henry Waxman returns for a 14th term in Congress. Counting his service in the Assembly, Waxman has served this area in elective office for more than 30 years.

### DISTRICT 30 (61%D - 17%R - 16%DS)

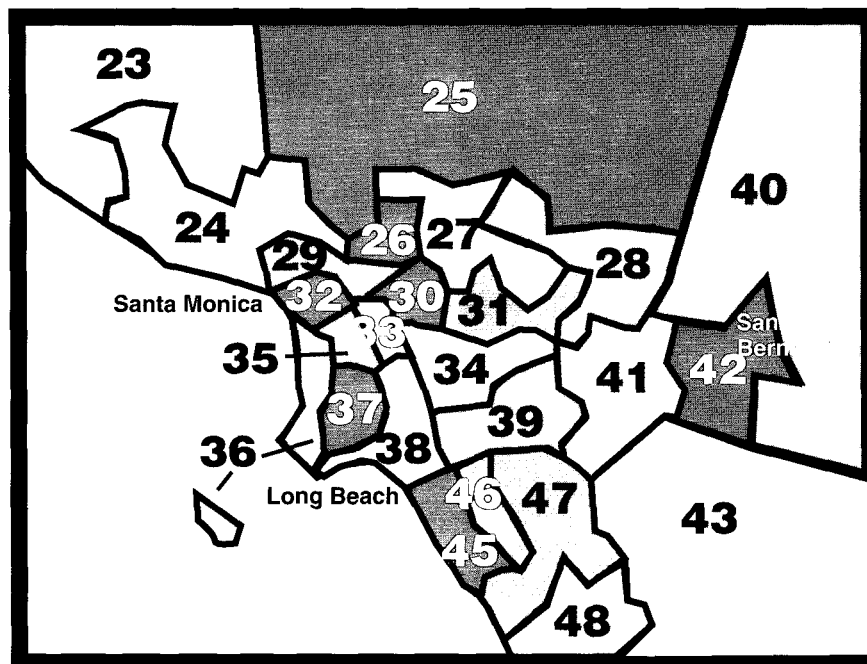
Xavier Becerra (D)\* 77,935 83%  
Tony Goss (R) 11,057 12%  
Jason Heath (L) 2,660 3%  
Gary Hearn (NL) 1,907 2%

One race down, one to go as Democrat Xavier Becerra gears up for his next big hurdle — winning the 2001 campaign for mayor of Los Angeles.

### DISTRICT 31 (56%D - 22%R - 17%DS)

Hilda Solis (D) 84,513 80%  
Krista Lieberg-Wong (G) 9,457 9%  
Michael McGuire (L) 6,694 6%  
Richard Griffin (NL) 5,525 5%

Although no Republican appeared on the ballot, technically this district is one of five that Democrats took away from the GOP on Election Day. That's because the Democrat who previously held the seat — nine-term incumbent Marty Martinez — switched to Republican after he was pasted in the March primary by state Senator Hilda Solis. Her victory sent a nervous ripple through the delegation, as it signaled that ambitious state lawmakers facing term limits have no problem taking on incumbents from their own party if it means another rung up on the political ladder.



### DISTRICT 32 (71%D - 12%R - 12%DS)

Julian Dixon (D)\* 127,926 84%  
Kathy Williamson (R) 18,514 12%  
Bob Weber (L) 3,641 2%  
Rashied Jibri (NL) 3,006 2%

Once again, the Libertarian factor rears its head. Had it not been for Libertarian Bob Weber siphoning off Republican votes, Kathy Williamson would have beaten GOP registration. (Well, what else can you say about this race?)

### DISTRICT 33 (67%D - 14%R - 14%DS)

L. Roybal-Allard (D)\* 57,270 85%  
Wayne Miller (R) 7,781 12%  
Nathan Craddock (L) 1,511 2%  
Charles Harpur (NL) 1,130 2%

Compare vote totals in this district with those in the 32nd District. Lucille Roybal-Allard and Julian Dixon captured the same percent of the vote. But 70,000 more people voted for Dixon. Tells you something about turnout in this central Los Angeles district, considered among the poorest in the country.

### DISTRICT 34 (60%D - 23%R - 13%DS)

Grace Napolitano (D)\* 99,752 71%  
Robert Canales (R) 31,567 23%  
Julia Simon (NL) 8,702 6%

Grace Napolitano moved from the

Assembly to Congress in 1998 when Esteban Torres retired. At this point, her tenure in Congress depends more on reapportionment than her ability to win elections.

### DISTRICT 35 (73%D - 11%R - 10%DS)

Maxine Waters (D)\* 94,948 87%  
Carl McGill (R) 11,914 11%  
Gordon Mego (AI) 1,794 2%  
Rick Dunstan (NL) 1,081 1%

Districts will change. New lines will be drawn. And some current congressional incumbents will find themselves in tough primaries with ambitious state lawmakers. But not Maxine Waters, who will begin her sixth term. Nope. Not Maxine. Nobody is about to mess with Maxine.

### DISTRICT 36 (41%D - 39%R - 15%DS)

Jane Harman (D) 109,104 48%  
Steven Kuykendall\* (R) 105,184 47%  
Daniel R. Sherman (L) 5,730 3%  
Matt Ornati (NL) 2,115 1%  
John R. Konopka (RF) 3,355 1%

As expected, the race here was mildly nasty, very expensive and so close that Steve Kuykendall wanted to wait for absentee ballots to be counted before conceding to Jane Harman. Harman represented this narrowly balanced swing district along the



Harman



Kuykendall

Southern California coast for three terms in the House before abruptly abandoning it to make a disastrous run for governor in 1998. She described the narrow win that will return her to Washington, D.C., as a "landslide," a reference to her near-death experience in 1994, when the victory margin was so thin that Republican Susan Brooks actually showed up in Washington for freshman orientation before absentee ballots finally put Harman on top. In the days leading up to this election, Kuykendall, a former assemblyman who ran on his record as a moderate with long and deep ties to the district, looked to be ever so slightly ahead. But according to his campaign team, lower than expected turnout in the traditionally Republican hill communities on the Palos Verdes Peninsula may have tipped the balance in Harman's favor. Republicans blamed television reporting of presidential exit polls that showed George W. Bush losing key swing states in the East for discouraging some of the 36th District's GOP voters from going to the polls. While that may or may not be the case, Harman clearly benefited from a massive labor union get-out-the-vote campaign and from a strong showing for Democratic presidential candidate Al Gore, particularly among women, in the Los Angeles portion of the district. Flush with party contributions and their own ample war chests — each spent in excess of \$2 million — both Harman and Kuykendall made extensive use of cable television ads and, in the final weeks of the campaign, costly commercial television. She concentrated on national themes, particularly health care, Social Security and prescription drug reforms, and attacked her opponent for accepting tobacco money in a close Assembly race

six years ago. He portrayed her as a political dilettante, bored with Congress and the district and often absent from the House floor. One particularly pointed Kuykendall commercial featured a pair of female hands with beautifully manicured fingernails and a flashy diamond ring. As the fingers idly tapped, a male voice talked about votes Harman had missed. Harman later suggested the ad backfired badly and may have helped her win more female votes. In the add-insult-to-injury category: a mailer from the California Right to Life Political Action Committee showed up in mailboxes of 36th District Republicans on the final weekend of the campaign. It urged a write-in vote for "Dr. Will Davies, the one true Republican in the race" and excoriated Kuykendall for not supporting the GOP platform on abortion. Kuykendall's campaign strategists noted that similar fliers showed up in districts where other moderate Republicans were running this year. It's doubtful the flier greatly affected the results in this race, but its appearance underscores the two-front war that moderate Republicans must fight in trying to hold swing districts.

#### DISTRICT 37 (70%D - 12% R - 11%DS)

|                       |        |     |
|-----------------------|--------|-----|
| Juanita McDonald (D)* | 88,324 | 82% |
| Vernon Van (R)        | 12,077 | 11% |
| Herb Peters (L)       | 2,988  | 3%  |
| Margaret Glazer (NL)  | 3,858  | 4%  |

The fact that she was a blatant carpetbagger didn't seem to bother Natural Law candidate Margaret Glazer of Walnut Creek. She outpolled local Libertarian Herb Peters of Carson by nearly 1,000 votes.

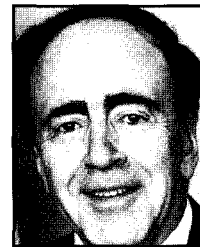
#### DISTRICT 38 (52%D - 30%R - 13%DS)

|                      |        |     |
|----------------------|--------|-----|
| Gerrie Schipske (D)  | 81,147 | 47% |
| Steve Horn (R)*      | 83,022 | 49% |
| Jack Neglia (L)      | 3,429  | 2%  |
| Karen Wilkinson (NL) | 3,528  | 2%  |

As a Republican in what is clearly Democratic territory, Steve Horn has come to expect narrow victories. But if the nearly final figures in this race hold, he will have accomplished an impressive feat: collecting substantial numbers of crossover Democrats who



Schipske



Horn

voted for their own party in contests both above and below the congressional campaign. Democrats, who never gave Gerrie Schipske much chance of beating the four-term House member, were surprised by just how close she came. That seems to be a pattern in the party's relationship with Schipske, who ran unsuccessfully for an Assembly seat four years ago and lost by a slim 1,200 votes to then-GOP Assemblyman Steve Kuykendall. State Democratic leaders later acknowledged that she almost certainly would have won the seat if they had funded her race. This time around it looked like Schipske, a nurse practitioner, health care lawyer and former consultant for the Service Employees International Union, finally had the party's attention. She got the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee to target her race against Horn; she had union muscle for a ground campaign in a district with nearly 50,000 union members and she had campaign visits from Democratic luminaries to help her raise money.

But the race in CD 38 never drew the kind of attention or Democratic money that nearby contests in CD 36 and CD 27 did. Schipske said three of her mailers were paid for with DCCC help but funds she had hoped to use on additional mail and cable television buys never materialized. Both candidates are awaiting a count of some 13,000 walk-in absentee and provisional ballots before declaring final victory or defeat. Horn ran his traditional low-key campaign — no television or radio and a headquarters in his son Steve Jr.'s apartment. Ultimately, the district may be Horn's until he decides to leave since it is hard to imagine what legislative Democrats can do in redistricting to make it any more Democratic. Schipske, however,

says she is determined to take another run at Horn in 2002.

#### **DISTRICT 39 (38%D - 45%R - 13%DS)**

|                   |         |     |
|-------------------|---------|-----|
| Gill G. Kanel (D) | 59,458  | 32% |
| Ed Royce (R)*     | 116,559 | 62% |
| Keith D. Gann (L) | 4,799   | 3%  |
| Ron Jevning (NL)  | 5,982   | 3%  |

If you've seen one 30-point re-election trouncing by back-bencher Ed Royce, you've seen 'em all.

#### **DISTRICT 40 (36%D - 46%R - 12%DS)**

|                     |         |     |
|---------------------|---------|-----|
| Jerry Lewis (R)*    | 140,954 | 80% |
| Marion Lindberg (L) | 17,686  | 10% |
| Frank Schmidt (NL)  | 17,878  | 10% |

Republican Jerry Lewis began his elective career on the San Bernardino County School Board 35 years ago, followed by a decade in the Assembly. He now returns for his 12th term in Congress. Due to the district's strong Republican flavor, his recent elections have been cakewalks, and 2000 was no exception. Given the GOP geography of this corner of California, reapportionment likely won't change that.

#### **DISTRICT 41 (40%D - 42%R - 14%DS)**

|                    |        |     |
|--------------------|--------|-----|
| Rodolfo Favila (D) | 61,746 | 38% |
| Gary Miller (R)*   | 95,407 | 59% |
| David Kramer (NL)  | 6,069  | 4%  |

One-term Republican incumbent Gary Miller barely squeaked by Democrat Rodolfo Favila in the Los Angeles County portion of this tri-county district. Unfortunately for Favila, Los Angeles accounts for only 30 percent of the population. Half of the district's residents live in San Bernardino County, which gave the incumbent a 17,000-vote cushion. The rest of the district sits in Orange County, where Miller took home 73 percent of the vote. Game, set, match — Miller.

#### **DISTRICT 42 (51%D - 34%R - 11%DS)**

|                   |        |     |
|-------------------|--------|-----|
| Joe Baca (D)*     | 85,405 | 60% |
| Eli Pirozzi (R)   | 49,727 | 35% |
| John Ballard (L)  | 3,823  | 3%  |
| Gwyn Hartley (NL) | 3,452  | 2%  |

If folks in this San Bernardino district don't recognize the names "Joe Baca" and "Eli Pirozzi" by now, they never will. The two have squared off three times during the past 12 months: a November 1999 special election to

replace the late George Brown Jr., the March 2000 blanket primary, and the November 2000 general election. For Pirozzi, it's strike three.

#### **DISTRICT 43 (36%D - 48%R - 11%R)**

|                     |         |     |
|---------------------|---------|-----|
| Ken Calvert (R)*    | 129,095 | 74% |
| Bill Reed (L)       | 27,543  | 16% |
| Nathaniel Adam (NL) | 18,703  | 11% |

A breather of an election for Republican Ken Calvert, who's had his share of rock-'em, sock-'em campaigns. He returns for a fifth term.

#### **DISTRICT 44 (39%D - 45%R - 15%DS)**

|                 |         |     |
|-----------------|---------|-----|
| Ron Oden (D)    | 73,444  | 38% |
| Mary Bono (R)*  | 113,971 | 59% |
| Jim Meuer (NL)  | 1,829   | 1%  |
| Gene Smith (RF) | 3,784   | 2%  |

Mary Bono has won enough elections (three, including a special) to be known as "Mary Bono," rather than "Sonny Bono's widow." From this point forward, her fate will be determined by reapportionment, as the rapidly growing Inland Empire could gain a congressional seat.

#### **DISTRICT 45 (31%D - 48%R - 15%DS)**

|                       |         |     |
|-----------------------|---------|-----|
| Ted Crisell (D)       | 62,973  | 33% |
| D. Rohrabacher (R)*   | 119,219 | 62% |
| Don Hull (L)          | 7,511   | 4%  |
| Constance Betton (NL) | 3,226   | 2%  |

Dana Rohrabacher: He came, he surfed, he kicked butt once again.

#### **DISTRICT 46 (47%D - 35%R - 14%DS)**

|                       |        |     |
|-----------------------|--------|-----|
| Loretta Sanchez (D)*  | 59,100 | 60% |
| Gloria Tuchman (R)    | 35,397 | 36% |
| Richard B. Boddie (L) | 2,756  | 3%  |
| Larry Engwall (NL)    | 2,174  | 2%  |

After Loretta Sanchez took care of Republican blowhard Bob Dornan in 1996 and 1998, Republican leaders said all they needed was a Latina of their own to take out Sanchez. Well, they got their Latina — conservative darling Gloria Matta Tuchman — but they left her out to dry. Tuchman, who co-chaired the 1998 anti-bilingual education measure, Proposition 227, received no help from Washington kingpins or any of the California conservatives who helped her two years ago challenge state Superintendent of Public Instruction Delaine Eastin. Tuchman wound up running little



Sanchez



Tuchman

more than a grass-roots campaign against Sanchez. Her *pro bono* campaign consultants, McNally Temple Associates, tried exploiting the public controversy that arose in August over Sanchez's plan to host a fundraiser at the Playboy mansion during the Democratic National Convention, but the brouhaha stirred little trouble in the district for the popular congresswoman. As a result, Sanchez spent little of her million-dollar war chest on her own re-election, allowing her — as co-chair of the Democratic National Committee — to aid fellow Democrats around the country.

#### **DISTRICT 47 (29%D - 52%R - 15%DS)**

|                      |         |     |
|----------------------|---------|-----|
| John Graham (D)      | 71,342  | 30% |
| Christopher Cox (R)* | 153,819 | 65% |
| David F. Nolan (L)   | 7,067   | 3%  |
| Iris Adam (NL)       | 3,283   | 1%  |

The big spender among the challengers to incumbent Christopher Cox wasn't the Democrat but the Libertarian, David Nolan, who put up cable TV ads and sent out mail touting his message of smaller government. He picked up only 3 percent of the vote, but he exceeded Libertarian registration by almost 5,000 votes, evidence that someone liked his message.

#### **DISTRICT 48 (27%D - 53%R - 15%DS)**

|                    |         |     |
|--------------------|---------|-----|
| Peter Kouvelis (D) | 62,267  | 29% |
| Darrell Issa (R)   | 132,621 | 61% |
| Joe Cobb (L)       | 6,111   | 3%  |
| Sharon Miles (NL)  | 6,942   | 3%  |
| Eddie Rose (RF)    | 9,457   | 4%  |

After being drubbed in a 1998 U.S. Senate primary, car-alarm magnate Darrell Issa dusted himself off, dipped once again into his rather fat wallet, and forged the first link in his political career by winning a seat in Congress. Issa's highest hurdle came not in November but in the March primary, where he bested a large GOP field that

included state Senator Bill Morrow. Issa replaces Republican Ron Packard, who retired after 18 years in the House.

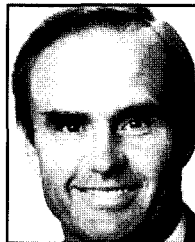
#### DISTRICT 49 (39%D - 36%R - 18%DS)

|                    |        |     |
|--------------------|--------|-----|
| Susan Davis (D)    | 95,167 | 50% |
| Brian Bilbray (R)* | 87,890 | 46% |
| Doris Ball (L)     | 5,494  | 3%  |
| Tahir Bhatti (NL)  | 2,588  | 1%  |

They don't come much hotter than the race that consumed this San Diego district. Three-term incumbent Republican Brian Bilbray found himself near the top of the congressional Democrats' national target list, and the contest to unseat him reflected that stature. Millions of dollars were poured into the race by both sides as Democrats and Republicans battled across the national map for control of the House of Representatives. Bilbray found himself in the crosshairs because of San Diego's unique record of electing Democratic women in GOP-leaning districts, and because he barely survived a similar challenge two years ago when registration figures were more favorable for Republicans. The instrument of the Democrats' take-over was termed-out Assemblywoman Susan Davis, herself no stranger to



Davis



Bilbray

tough campaigns in unfriendly districts. Both Davis and Bilbray became as ubiquitous on San Diego television as Regis Philbin. As much as \$8 million in special-interest money reportedly floated into the district to fund their buys in San Diego, one of the most expensive TV markets in the state. In addition, such national luminaries as President Bill Clinton and Arizona U.S. Senator John McCain stumped the district. At the outset, Davis was considered the ideal candidate to take on the moderate Bilbray, a popular former county supervisor. A former school board member with solid credentials in education, Davis is a centrist Democrat with an impressive electoral record. But early in the campaign the local debacle over energy deregulation took hold, which saw San Diego electricity bills triple over the summer. Anyone who had anything

to do with the 1996 law that deregulated the energy industry suddenly was in jeopardy. Davis had voted for that law, and Bilbray seized on the issue. Davis, however, adroitly diffused the bomb by co-sponsoring bills that granted temporary relief for ratepayers. Had the election been held in August or September, at the height of the dereg fiasco, Davis likely would have been toast. But by November, with the rate flurry in remission, the issue seemed to dissipate. Davis also was helped by the fact that her district was clustered with other at-risk Democratic districts. A state Senate race and two Assembly races overlapped her contest with Bilbray, and Democrats generally are more adept at running these kinds of coordinated campaigns than Republicans. Turnout, aided by Davis' massive volunteer network, also undid Bilbray — one of three incumbent Republican congressmen to lose in California on Election Day.

#### DISTRICT 50 (49%D - 29%R - 15%DS)

|                      |        |     |
|----------------------|--------|-----|
| Bob Filner (D)*      | 80,821 | 69% |
| Bob Divine (R)       | 31,738 | 27% |
| David Willoughby (L) | 2,968  | 3%  |
| LeeAnn Kendall (NL)  | 1,940  | 2%  |

Democrat Bob Filner ran 20 points ahead of Democratic registration to win a fifth term. Will Filner now cede some Democratic precincts in reapportionment to help neighbor Susan Davis hold onto her newly won seat?

#### DISTRICT 51 (30%D - 48%R - 17%DS)

|                     |         |     |
|---------------------|---------|-----|
| George Barraza (D)  | 68,131  | 31% |
| R. Cunningham (R)*  | 141,159 | 64% |
| Daniel Muhe (L)     | 5,923   | 3%  |
| Eric Bourdette (NL) | 5,922   | 3%  |

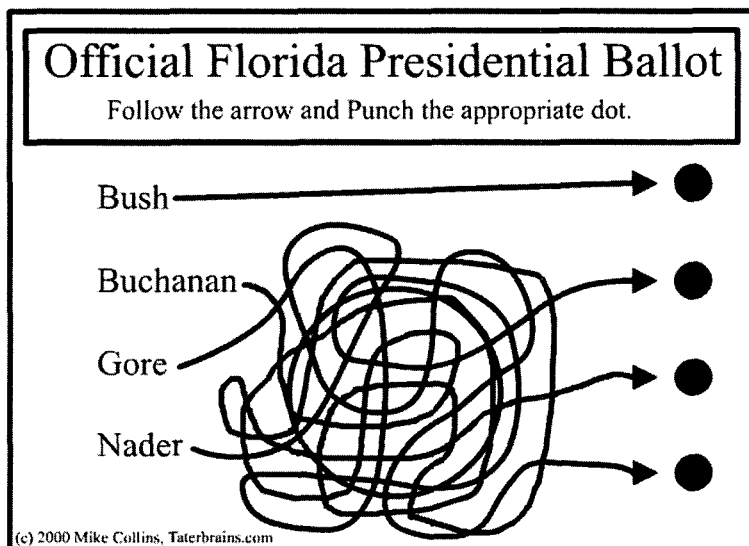
A quiet, barely noticeable, but thoroughly impressive win for Republican Randy Cunningham, who returns for a sixth term in the House.

#### DISTRICT 52 (37%D - 42%R - 15%DS)

|                     |         |     |
|---------------------|---------|-----|
| Craig Barkacs (D)   | 54,090  | 32% |
| Duncan Hunter (R)*  | 109,123 | 64% |
| Michael Benoit (L)  | 5,099   | 3%  |
| Robert Sherman (NL) | 1,787   | 1%  |

Duncan Hunter had nothing to worry about. His Democratic opponent ran 5 percent behind party registration — in a Democratic year. 🏠

In the wake of this year's presidential election confusion, there was no shortage of Internet humor, including this cartoon on a New York artist's Web site.



# THE GIFT OF HEALTH...



**In this season of giving, smoke-free indoor environments are a gift of health that almost\* every Californian can enjoy.....**

**Everyone's Lungs are  
Worth Protecting!!!**

A message of Health from the Hispanic/Latino Tobacco Education Network and BREATH - The California Smoke-Free Bars, Workplaces and Communities Program (A Statewide Project of the American Lung Association) through the 1988 Tobacco Tax Initiative Proposition 99.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG  
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# In SoCal, the numbers tell the story

Everybody knew the battle for the 27th Congressional District between incumbent U.S. Representative James Rogan and his Democratic challenger, state Senator Adam Schiff, would be bruising. Everybody thought would be tight. Bruising it was, but not tight. Schiff won with 53 percent of the vote to Rogan's 44 percent — a margin of over 18,000 votes.

Don't buy the spin that this race was a referendum on impeachment. Sure, money flowed as a result of Rogan's role as a House Manager in the trial. Sure, it can be argued that had Rogan not put his neck so far out, he might not have drawn a strong Democratic opponent. Rogan was vulnerable with or without impeachment. The outcome of this race showcased the changing political and ethnic demographics of the Pasadena-Glen-dale-Burbank district. To put it succinctly, the "little old lady from Pasadena" has been replaced by the twenty-something studio assistant at Warner Brothers.

The San Gabriel Mountains foothill communities that are now part of the district were settled in the early 20th century by wealthy Los Angelenos—the home of railroad magnate Henry Huntington in San Marino is now the world-renown Huntington Library. According to the Almanac of American Politics, "these places were traditionally, indeed, stereotypically, Republican."

This largely Anglo, older, conservative GOP bastion was epitomized by veteran Congressman Carlos Moorhead, who represented the district from 1972 to 1996. During the late 1980s and early 1990s, things began to change. In 1990, Moorhead won re-election with 60 percent of the vote, in a district whose registration was 55 percent GOP and 35 percent Democratic. In 1992, Moorhead's total slipped to 50 percent. Two years later, registration had shifted to 44 percent Democratic and 43 percent Republican.

By 1996, the district was clearly trending Democratic. Rogan won election to the seat vacated by Moorhead's retirement with just 50 percent of the vote to Democratic opponent Doug Kahn's 43 percent.

In 1998, Rogan eked out a 51-46 percent victory against Democratic opponent Barry

Gordon, of the Screen Actors Guild.

According to The California Target Book, Republican registration in the district dropped 7 percent between 1993 and 2000, while Democratic registration ticked up 1 percent. Independent and decline-to-state registration increased by 4 points, to 14 percent of the district's electorate. Just as importantly, Latino registration rose from 9 percent to 12 percent.

In addition to an influx of middle class Latinos into the district, black communities in Pasadena and Altadena, boyhood home to legendary Dodger Jackie Robinson, are growing. Affluent Asians are settling in San Marino. And, according to The Almanac of American Politics, "Glendale is now the center of the nation's largest Armenian com-

munity and has many Iranians, Koreans, Filipinos — nearly half its residents are foreign-born."

This demographic evolution also boosted Democratic fortunes in three "Rogan area" legislative seats — the 21st state Senate district and the 43rd and 44th Assembly districts. Democrats swept these three open seats.

It appears that the "big D" Democratizing going on in the Rogan area is also infecting other enclaves in Los Angeles County. In neighboring 28th Congressional District, represented by Republican David

Dreier, Latinos now count for almost one out of five voters.

In the South Bay, Democrat Jane Harman won back the 36th Congressional District from GOP moderate Steve Kuykendall; since 1993, Republican registration there has dropped 4 percent. And Long Beach Congressman Steve Horn barely survived in a district in which GOP registration has dropped 7 percent from 1993 and Latino registration has jumped 7 percent.

Los Angeles County gave Vice President Al Gore a 31-point victory over Texas Governor George W. Bush. Unless the Republican Party can stop its hemorrhaging in the state's largest county, by appealing to its diverse and shifting electorate, a statewide comeback is a pipedream. 🏠

---

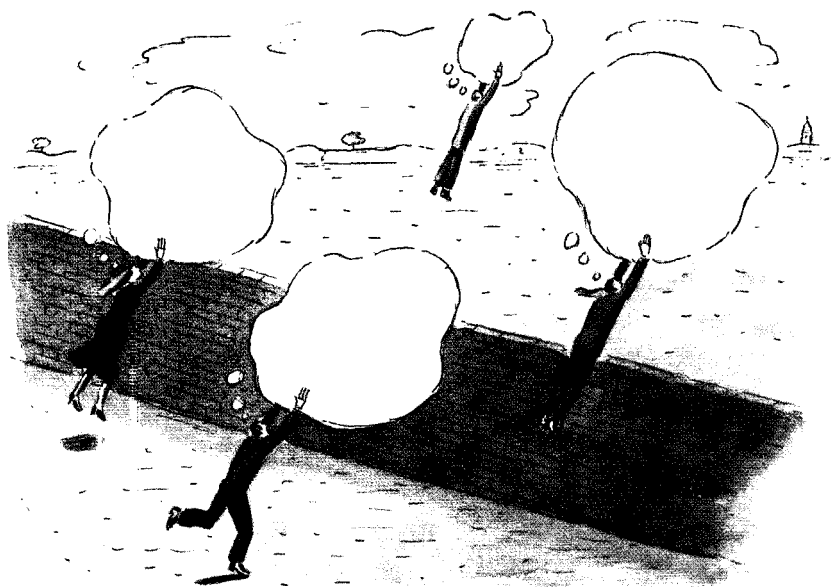
*Contributing Editor Sherry Bebitch Jeffe teaches at Claremont Graduate University. Comments may be sent to [edit@statenet.com](mailto:edit@statenet.com).*



by Sherry  
Bebitch Jeffe

The "big D"  
Democratizing  
going on in the  
Rogan area is also  
infecting other  
enclaves in Los  
Angeles County.

# Imaginative thinking can overcome obstacles



Problems can appear insurmountable. But with the right team, they can be overcome.

Our team starts with solid groundwork. Detailed research. In-depth analysis. Sound strategic thinking. Then, through the power of imagination, we help you craft solutions way above the ordinary.

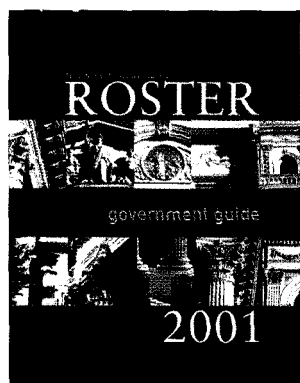
To put creative minds to work for you, contact us at (916) 554-3400:

Nancy Heffernan      Jose Hermocillo  
Stephanie Bradfield      Carol Stogsdill  
Dave Puglia      Marc Carrel

**APCO**  
worldwide

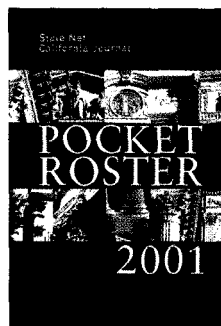
Public Affairs & Strategic Communications  
Sacramento • Los Angeles

## ROSTERS 2001



**California Journal's best-selling Roster & Government Guide** is now offered as a separate publication. The *Roster* will reach more than 85,000 government affairs professionals. Completely revised for 2001, it contains the name, address, telephone number, top staff and district offices of every member of the Assembly, state Senate, and Congress plus Constitutional officers and state departments. \$3.50 each.

**The Pocket Roster sold out in 2000** due to overwhelming demand! This handy booklet makes it possible to carry a full state government information access system in your pocket, purse, or tucked into your daytimer. The *Pocket Roster* contains everything in the *Roster* plus brief biographical information, district descriptions, select and special committees, offices of the legislature, top executive department staff and much more! \$9.95



Publishing  
soon.  
Order Now!

### Pricing:

#### Roster:

|            |        |
|------------|--------|
| 1-2 copies | \$3.50 |
| 3-49       | \$2.10 |
| 50-99      | \$1.20 |
| 100+       | \$0.90 |

#### Pocket Roster:

|            |        |
|------------|--------|
| 1-2 copies | \$9.95 |
| 3-9        | \$7.45 |
| 10-29      | \$4.95 |
| 30-99      | \$2.25 |
| 100+       | \$1.50 |

California Journal. 2101 K Street, Sacramento CA 95816. (916) 444-2840.

# A FEW WORDS WORTH REMEMBERING:

**WHEREAS, the Settling States and the participating Manufacturers are committed to reducing underage tobacco use by discouraging such use and by preventing Youth Access to Tobacco Products...**

Recital from the Master Settlement Agreement  
between 46 states and the major tobacco companies,  
November 23, 1998.

Philip Morris U.S.A. is committed to the letter and the spirit of the Master Settlement Agreement. That is why we are urging state legislators to make the most of this historic opportunity by devoting a significant portion of state settlement money towards programs that will reduce the incidence of underage tobacco use.

Many experts agree that preventing minors from smoking requires comprehensive efforts that include advertising, school-based education programs, community-based youth development programs and enhanced access prevention efforts. Regular surveys and evaluation must be included to

measure statewide youth smoking incidence rates and the effectiveness of youth smoking prevention programs.

When you are considering how to spend the Master Settlement Agreement funds, we hope you will keep in mind that we all have a stake in solving the problem of underage smoking.

The people of Philip Morris U.S.A. are committed to making a difference on this issue. We will continue to work with anyone interested in helping to achieve a measurable reduction in underage smoking.

Working together, as leaders, neighbors and parents, we can make a difference.

*Philip Morris U.S.A.*

[www.philipmorris.com](http://www.philipmorris.com)

©2000 Philip Morris Companies, Inc.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG  
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Forget the gender gap. It's a chasm dividing male and female voters

After the contentious presidential election of 2000, differences between male and female voters can no longer be labeled as a mere gender gap. Rather, a gender *divide* now exists that needs to be understood not only in terms of the "women's vote," but also compared to the voting patterns of men.

Two decades ago, the gender gap became a hot topic for media coverage and punditry. Women's leaders actively touted the notion, seeking a two-fold political goal: to energize women to vote and to entice lawmakers to compete for the women's vote with policies that would improve women's economic, legal and reproductive rights. That strategy has paid off in many ways. And as this year's presidential campaign attests, candidates continue to court the women's vote by establishing their credentials on a host of social issues attractive to female voters. Whether it's reforming failing public schools or addressing health care, candidates cater to issues that matter to women.

And sometimes, their campaign promises become public policy. Remember the first bill signed by President Clinton? The Family Medical Leave Act, signed into law in 1993, offered support to (mostly) women to care for newborns and elderly parents. Remember Governor Gray Davis' inaugural speech in January 1999? It signaled an iron-clad commitment to reproductive rights.

But while both political parties have competed for the women's vote, Democrats have benefited the most. Their base of female support has been a conglomeration of sub-groups — women of color, single women, working women, lower-income women, senior women and pro-choice women. In 2000, targeting these groups paid off for Vice President Al Gore, both nationally and in California.

According to nationwide exit polling by Voter News Service, 54 percent of the country's female voters overall supported Gore, while 43 percent voted for Governor George W. Bush, an 11-point difference. Among working women, Gore gained support from 58 percent, compared to 39 percent for Bush. Unmarried women supported Gore by a

two-to-one margin, with 63 percent voting for the vice president and 32 percent for the Texas governor. White women split their vote almost evenly between Bush (49 percent) and Gore (48 percent), while African-American women supported Gore over Bush by an astounding 88-point margin, 94 percent to 6 percent. (At press deadline, gender breakdowns for Latinos and Asians were not available.)

The political parties, of course, also target male voters, but the campaign strategies that are used to reel in male votes get far less media attention. African-American men chose Gore (85 percent) over Bush (12 percent), a 73-point margin, while white men preferred Governor Bush by 24 points — 60 percent to 36 percent.

According to researchers, women voters are attracted to the Democratic Party for two primary reasons: the party's philosophy of an activist government and its commitment to "women's issues." Mark DiCamillo, director of the Field Poll in California, notes that "women generally want government to soften the blows of the free economic system for folks

that the system treats harshly — the disabled, elderly, children and the less fortunate. Men aren't as supportive of the safety net and see government as inefficient and wasteful."

Conversely, Republicans appeal to white male voters by trumpeting a philosophy of self-determination, not government support. Less government intrusion, freedom to carry guns, tax cuts — these are the issues designed to entice white men to vote Republican. According to Susan Carroll of the Center for American Women and Politics, "The media gives a lot of attention to how campaigns appeal to women voters, but a lot less time talking about how campaigns appeal to men, especially white men."

In the aftermath of the 2000 election, there has been much debate about ballot boxes, hanging chads and the Electoral College. But we also need to talk about *both* sides of the gender divide — and how we can bridge our differences. 🏠

Kate Karpilow is executive director of Center for Research on Women and Families. Comments can be sent to [edit@statenet.com](mailto:edit@statenet.com).



by Kate Karpilow

# State Senate

## KEY

### Parties

D = Democrat

R = Republican

AI = American

Independent

G = Green

L = Libertarian

NL = Natural Law

NP = No party

PF = Peace &

Freedom

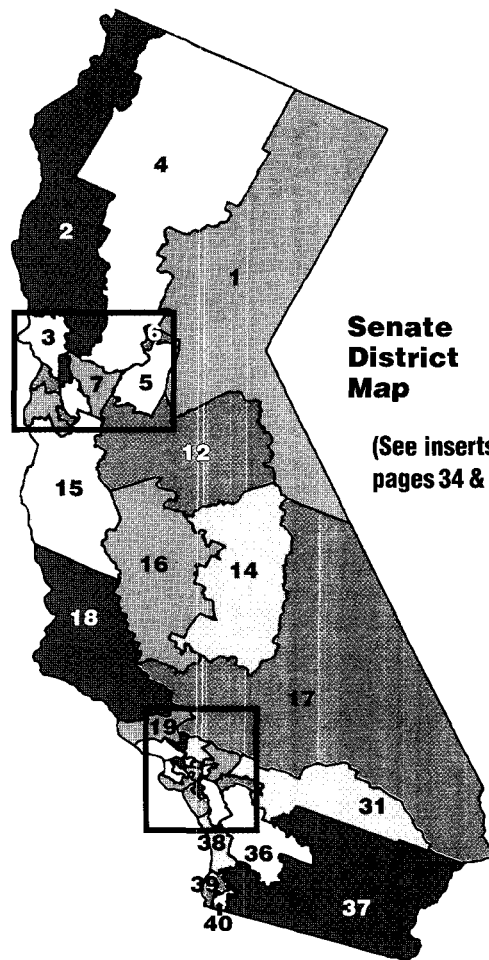
RF = Reform

\* = incumbent

Winners are listed in boldface. Some vote totals may change due to absentee ballots that remained uncounted as of press time. Readers will note two columns of numbers next to each candidate's name. The first column is that candidate's raw vote total. The second column reflects the candidate's percent of the overall vote. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and, as a result, some district totals may add up to slightly more or less than 100 percent.

*Voter registration numbers were provided by the Secretary of State's Office as of September 2000.*

*Vote totals are as of November 8, 2000. For the latest totals, see the Secretary of State's Web page, [www.ss.ca.gov/Vote2000](http://www.ss.ca.gov/Vote2000).*



**Senate District Map**

(See inserts pages 34 & 35)

### DISTRICT 1 (35% D - 46% R - 14% DS)

|                       |                |            |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------|
| Thomas Romero (D)     | 132,052        | 38%        |
| <b>Rico Oller (R)</b> | <b>199,153</b> | <b>58%</b> |
| Jon Peterson (L)      | 14,592         | 4%         |

Rico Oller, termed out of the Assembly, swaps seats with the Republican lawmaker termed out of this Senate district — Tim Leslie. Oller's toughest contest came in the March primary, when he was subjected to a rough-and-tumble campaign at the hands of lobbyist Skip Daum.

### DISTRICT 3 (54% D - 20% R - 19% DS)

|                         |                |            |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------|
| <b>John Burton (D)*</b> | <b>212,264</b> | <b>73%</b> |
| Terence Faulkner (R)    | 64,201         | 22%        |
| Celeste Joy Joki (NL)   | 15,567         | 5%         |

Term-limits dictate this will be the last four-year term for powerful Senate President pro Tempore John Burton, whose long, colorful political career began with his election to the Assembly in 1964. But his impact on politics will survive his tenure, for Burton is sure to exert a major influence over the 2001 redistricting.

### DISTRICT 5 (45% D - 41% R - 9% DS)

|                            |                |            |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------|
| <b>Michael Machado (D)</b> | <b>130,105</b> | <b>48%</b> |
| Alan Nakanishi (R)         | 129,562        | 48%        |
| Carole Brow (L)            | 9,300          | 3%         |
| William S. Nicolas (NL)    | 2,434          | 1%         |
| When Assemblyman Mike      |                |            |

Machado began his bid for this Sacramento/San Joaquin County state Senate seat, many thought he would be a shoo-in. His six years in the Assembly representing the southern half of the district gave him a strong name ID, having won support from both Democrats and Republicans for his moderate, Valleycrat politics. Machado also stockpiled a huge sum of cash, raising better than \$2 million by the November election. His bid was further bolstered when Republicans couldn't recruit a first-tier opponent to run. They settled on Alan Nakanishi, a physician and first-term Lodi councilman, who ran unsuccessfully in 1998 for the Republican nomination in the 10th Assembly District, which covers the northern portion of the Senate seat. Nakanishi was unable to raise as much money as Machado, and his public speaking skills were considered a problem by some political observers. But what Nakanishi did have was consultant Wayne Johnson, who orchestrated an effective attack campaign with the financial help of Republican leaders. During the last three weeks of the campaign, Machado saw his lead in the polls drop as Nakanishi's campaign ran TV commercials and sent out mail that accused Machado of



Machado



Nakanishi

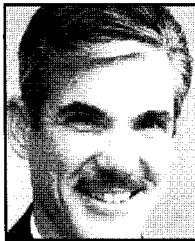
helping funnel state dollars to San Francisco Mayor Willie Brown and authoring the state's electrical deregulation law. Both attacks could have won "Taffy Awards" for distorting the truth, especially the deregulation attack since Machado was merely a co-author on the law and did not play a major role in its creation. Machado tried countering Nakanishi's hits with TV spots by police and firefighter organizations supporting his Senate bid,

but he didn't go on the offensive against his opponent. On Election Day, Machado managed to eke out a 543-vote lead, with thousands of absentee ballots remaining. The absentees eventually broke Machado's way, giving him the victory by 600 votes.

#### DISTRICT 7 (43% D - 37% R - 12% DS)

**Tom Torlakson (D)** 167,134 55%  
**Richard Rainey (R)\*** 130,048 43%  
**Mark Billings (NL)** 7,951 3%

The race billed as one of the most competitive and expensive legislative contests in state history ended with a surprisingly wide margin of victory for Democratic challenger Tom Torlakson, who unseated incumbent Republican Richard Rainey. That margin was unexpected, since polls taken weeks before the election indicated a virtual dead heat. Factors that came into play on Election Day, however, turned that tight race into a strong win for the challenger—including a large Democratic turnout, changing district demographics and a growing Democratic voter registration edge. Torlakson also proved a relentless campaigner, knocking on doors at 7,000 homes. Added to his shoe leather was the \$3.5 million that Democrats lavished on the district. The high-profile tussle underscored the power struggle between Senate President pro Tempore John Burton (D-San Francisco) and Senate Minority Leader Jim Brulte (R-Rancho Cucamonga), both of whom put credibility and prestige on the line when they targeted this seat as their top priority. The race pitted two of the area's most popular and most successful politicians in a district with independent-minded voters who have supported both parties in past elections. Rainey, a former Contra Costa County sheriff and two-term Assembly member, campaigned as the pro-business, pro-jobs candidate and emphasized his anti-crime credentials and support for education reforms. Torlakson, a former high school science teacher and track coach, stressed his support of labor issues, gun control and his record on transportation funding. In the fundraising realm, Torlakson out-raised



Torlakson



Rainey

Rainey \$3.5 million to \$2 million, and both candidates splurged on television ads and glossy campaign mailers. Despite his millions, Rainey attributed his loss to the funding disparity, saying that his campaign did not have enough money to respond to TV ads and mailers painting him as anti-gun control and last-minute attack pieces questioning his pro-choice stance. Democrats countered that the election was won through Torlakson's aggressive, well-run campaign and ability to articulate a clear pro-education, pro-gun control message that resonated with voters. In an 11th-hour appeal to independents, Rainey teamed up with Natural Law candidate Mark Billings on the issue of campaign finance reform. Billings even cast an absentee ballot for Rainey after they announced their partnership. But it was too little, too late. In the closing days of the campaign, there were also indications that GOP resources were being steered to other races, such as the Central Valley's 5th Senate District where Republican challenger Alan Nakanishi appeared to be gaining on Democratic incumbent Mike Machado. That didn't help Rainey, who was already struggling to respond to his opponent's last-minute attacks.

#### DISTRICT 9 (66% D - 12% R - 15% DS)

**Don Perata (D)\*** 189,194 84%  
**Linda J. Marshall (R)** 25,487 11%  
**James M. Eyer (L)** 11,823 5%

Don Perata had no trouble holding down the fort in this Democratic sanctuary. Perata was so secure that he bestowed his campaign treasury on needier colleagues, including \$50,000 to Dede Alpert, who faced a tough re-election in San Diego, and \$100,000 to the Democrats' Senate Majority Fund.

#### DISTRICT 11 (44% D - 34% R - 17% DS)

**Byron Sher (D)\*** 162,761 60%  
**Gloria Hom (R)** 99,761 36%  
**John "Jack" Hickey (L)** 11,247 4%

Byron Sher, a 20-year veteran of Peninsula politics, was so assured of completing his final four-year term that he returned nearly half a million dollars to the state Democratic Party, as well as donating \$250,000 to Democratic colleague Dede Alpert in San Diego. That still left Sher, former two-time mayor of Palo Alto, with \$341,000, compared to Republican rival Gloria Hom's \$15,000 treasury. Hom, a local businesswoman and community college professor, ran a spirited campaign, highlighting education reform. She received financial help from Senate GOP leaders early on, but fell off their priority list after a lackluster showing in the primary.

#### DISTRICT 13 (50% D - 26% R - 19% DS)

**John Vasconcellos (D)\*** 125,810 69%  
**John Longwell (R)** 47,763 26%  
**John H. Webster (L)** 9,387 5%

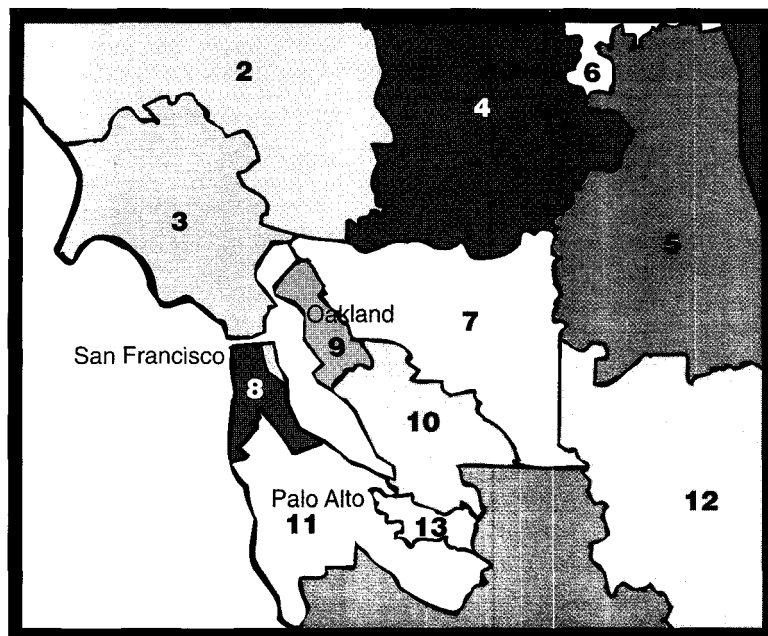
John Vasconcellos began his public life as an aide to then-Governor Pat Brown. His political career started in the Assembly in 1966, and this is his last hurrah—a final four-year term capping nearly 40 years of public service. Oh, Johnny, we hardly knew ye.

#### DISTRICT 15 (49% D - 30% R - 15% DS)

**Anselmo Chavez (D)** 99,919 41%  
**Bruce McPherson (R)\*** 135,128 55%  
**Gordon Sachtjen (L)** 5,693 2%  
**David Rosenkranz (NL)** 5,616 2%

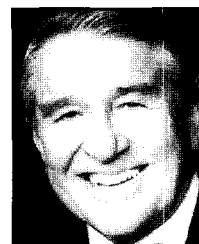
Incumbent Republican Bruce McPherson's victory is impressive if you consider two factors. GOP registration barely tops 30 percent, and it was a solid Democratic year in this pristine swath of the Central Coast. But given the way this election transpired in California, some Democrats must be wondering whether they could have knocked off McPherson. Democrat Anselmo Chavez turned in an impressive performance, considering that he had no—zero—money and only the resources afforded him by shoe leather. How, then, would some more powerful Democrat—such as Assemblyman Fred Keeley—have

## San Francisco Bay Area



### DISTRICT 21 (45% D - 36% R - 15% DS)

|                |         |     |
|----------------|---------|-----|
| Jack Scott (D) | 147,452 | 59% |
| Paul Zee (R)   | 93,809  | 38% |
| Bob New (L)    | 8,792   | 4%  |



Scott



Zee

Electoral politics so often resembles musical chairs and, in this round of the game, the seat goes to Democratic Assemblyman Jack Scott. Scott is moving up to the state Senate to fill the spot vacated by Adam Schiff, who, having slain the big Republican dragon, James Rogan, will now go to Congress. Scott handily beat his Republican opponent, Paul Zee, in one of the state's costliest contests. Senate President pro Tempore John Burton commandeered \$1.1 million for the campaign, and even Gray Davis kicked in \$10,000. Although Zee is a wealthy businessman who got strong backing from the GOP Senate leadership and self-financed about \$200,000 of his campaign, Scott nearly doubled him in fundraising. This once-solidly Republican district, encompassing Burbank, Glendale, Pasadena and the communities that surround Griffith Park, now has a decided Democratic tilt. In the last four years, GOP registration has dropped by six percentage points. Scott, a former Pasadena City College president with a knack for fund-raising, appears to have benefited both from the influx of Armenians, Latinos and Asians into the district and from the younger, wealthier entertainment industry employees who account for an increasing share of the district's Caucasian population. Zee, a South Pasadena city councilman, got early backing from the Republican leadership to the tune of \$300,000, but GOP coffers were notably low this year and what money there was had to go for tighter races. The Hong Kong-born Zee campaigned on tax relief, shifting control of state

fares had he brought his considerable name ID and a few million dollars to the fray? Keeley was asked to run and declined. It probably doesn't matter. McPherson will be termed out in 2004, a new district will be drawn, and these rolling hills and rock-cliff beaches will return to the Democratic fold.

### DISTRICT 17 (35% D - 46% R - 13% DS)

|                         |                |            |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Richard Lott (D)        | 78,357         | 32%        |
| <b>Pete Knight (R)*</b> | <b>159,647</b> | <b>64%</b> |
| John Gibson (L)         | 7,060          | 3%         |
| Douglas Wallack (NL)    | 3,293          | 1%         |

The statewide Democratic tide did not lap against this vast and solidly Republican district that meanders from the Nevada border into the Antelope Valley of Los Angeles County. Pete Knight returns for his final term in the Legislature.

### DISTRICT 19 (39% D - 42% R - 14% DS)

|                           |                |            |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Daniel Gonzalez (D)       | 105,827        | 43%        |
| <b>Tom McClintock (R)</b> | <b>139,048</b> | <b>57%</b> |

The result in this district is intriguing. Assemblyman Tom McClintock moved into the seat vacated by Republican Cathie Wright, but McClintock's performance asks more questions than it answers. Regarded as a legislative gadfly, the conservative McClintock has been in elective office in this area off and on since 1982, when he first

won a seat in the Assembly. In addition, he played a prominent role this past summer in investigations into Insurance Commissioner Chuck Quackenbush's handling of claims related to the Northridge earthquake, the epicenter of which lies in this district. As a result, McClintock is widely known in the region. His move to the Senate was first contested in the March blanket primary where he defeated Ventura County Supervisor Judy Mikels, winning 75 percent of the GOP vote but only 52 percent overall. Democrat Dan Gonzalez received 30 percent overall. When it came to a head-to-head contest this fall, however, McClintock did not improve much over his primary performance. Gonzalez, on the other hand, picked up 13 points. Of those who voted in the general election, approximately 106,000 backed neither Gonzalez nor McClintock in the primary, either because they supported Mikels or didn't vote at all. Gonzalez captured 54,000 of those; McClintock only 52,000. True, it was a Democratic year, but those responsible for the 2001 redistricting — namely, Democrats — likely will take a hard look at this area with the notion that a few more Democrats and a few less Republicans could roust McClintock from his lair.

programs from Sacramento to local governments and what he described as the "concept" of school choice, although he opposed Proposition 38, this year's school voucher initiative. Scott touted his own record on gun control and his support for providing health insurance for those who have no coverage.

#### DISTRICT 23 (52% D - 27% R - 16% DS)

|                   |         |     |
|-------------------|---------|-----|
| Sheila Kuehl (D)  | 209,767 | 71% |
| Daniel Rego (R)   | 73,489  | 25% |
| Charles Black (L) | 13,914  | 5%  |

Assemblywoman Sheila Kuehl received more votes than any other district candidate in the state — congressional, state Senate or Assembly. Along the way, she held her Republican challenger below GOP registration, a tough assignment given that already low threshold. Kuehl's toughest contest came in the March primary against fellow Democratic Assemblyman Wally Knox, whom she dispatched by some 40,000 votes. An impressive year all around for Kuehl, who replaces termed-out Democrat Tom Hayden in the state Senate.

#### DISTRICT 25 (69% D - 13% R - 11% DS)

|                   |         |     |
|-------------------|---------|-----|
| Ed Vincent (D)    | 124,194 | 82% |
| Cliff McClain (R) | 26,728  | 18% |

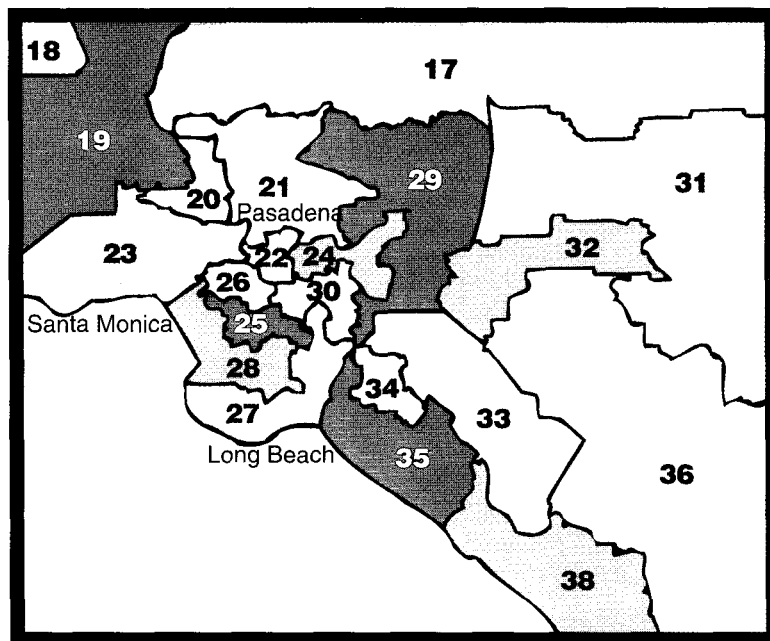
A cliffhanger. Assemblyman Ed Vincent prevailed, but it was nip and tuck, with the lead changing hands every time a new precinct reported its results. First, Vincent was ahead. Then, McClain surged. Then Vincent eked ahead. Then, McClain. The tension in this part of Los Angeles was unbearable. And everyone missed it because they were so focused on the presidential contest. We report it here as a public service.

#### DISTRICT 27 (48% D - 34% R - 13% DS)

|                     |         |     |
|---------------------|---------|-----|
| Betty Karnette (D)* | 147,051 | 61% |
| Marilyn Lyon (R)    | 93,999  | 39% |

Republican Marilyn Lyon ran a spirited campaign with help from local luminaries such as former Governor George Deukmejian. In a normal year, the less-than-sterling Democratic registration in this Long Beach-area district might have put it in play. But this was not a normal year — at least,

## Los Angeles Area



Republicans hope it wasn't — and all the breaks went the Democrats' way. Incumbent Betty Karnette, a former teacher and a darling of the California Teachers Association, also was helped by the fact that teachers came out in force to defeat the voucher initiative. She wins a second and final term.

#### DISTRICT 29 (41% D - 40% R - 15% DS)

|                      |         |     |
|----------------------|---------|-----|
| Richard Melendez (D) | 118,600 | 48% |
| Bob Margett (R)      | 120,905 | 49% |
| Leland Faegre (L)    | 7,160   | 3%  |



Melendez



Margett

Winning by a thread is still winning. But it would be fair to say that soon-to-be-senator Bob Margett is no Richard Mountjoy, the high-volume, high-profile conservative whose seat he will now occupy. Although Margett served six years in one of this district's nested Assembly seats (the one Mountjoy once occupied), Senate Republicans discovered early in the campaign that he hadn't made much of

an impression on voters. Loose translation: a race that should have been a comfortable win was too close for comfort, and it cost the GOP leadership precious dollars — about \$1 million of them — better deployed elsewhere. Margett campaigned heavily in swing areas of the district, including Walnut, West Covina and La Mirada. He stressed his role in environmental cleanup legislation and his authorship of California's version of Megan's Law to monitor child molesters released from prison. Melendez, a Los Angeles police officer and West Covina City Council member, played to his strength — law enforcement and school safety, calling for a statewide after-school program to tackle juvenile crime. The Democrat, a former Republican, also was able to take advantage of Margett's absence from several local televised debates. Meanwhile, hoping to burnish his own anti-crime image, Margett ran ads in which he appeared to be lecturing police officers about campus gun violence. But when the "police officers" turned out to be GOP aides posing as cops, Melendez had a field day raising questions about Margett's honesty. Democrats were not stingy with their contributions, pumping about \$1 million into the Melendez campaign in the

early fall and another \$500,000 in the weeks before the election. Having come so close in a district already tilting their way, thanks to increased Latino registration, Democrats will certainly be tempted to tweak the boundaries of Senate District 29 come next year's redistricting.

#### **DISTRICT 31 (39% D - 46% R - 11% DS)**

|                        |                |            |
|------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Michael Rayburn (D)    | 91,513         | 38%        |
| <b>Jim Brulte (R)*</b> | <b>143,351</b> | <b>59%</b> |
| Fritz Ward (L)         | 9,199          | 4%         |

Jim Brulte participated in this contest in name only. His principal concerns were the George W. Bush presidential campaign and the effort to elect a few more Republican legislators, especially in the Senate where he serves as minority leader. Both ventures came to naught. Bush was clobbered in California despite having pumped \$12 million into the state, and Brulte actually saw one of his incumbents — Richard Rainey in Contra Costa County — go down in flames. He returns with 14 members, having barely prevented Democrats from accumulating a bullet-proof, 27-member super-majority. Still, Brulte is regarded as possessing his party's best mind and, after taking yet another pummeling in yet another election, many Republicans will look in his

direction and ask, "Now what?" Loyal trooper that he is, Brulte will try to find an answer.

#### **DISTRICT 33 (29% D - 54% R - 13% DS)**

|                          |                |            |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Jack Roberts (D)         | 82,197         | 29%        |
| <b>Dick Ackerman (R)</b> | <b>183,425</b> | <b>65%</b> |
| Michael Chacon (L)       | 10,346         | 4%         |
| Bill Verkamp (NL)        | 4,735          | 2%         |

As a member of a Republican caucus now totaling only 14, it's a good thing conservative Republican Dick Ackerman has a sense of humor. As he told the *Orange County Register*, "Most people think I'm a moderate. Since I don't act wacko, they don't think I'm conservative."

#### **DISTRICT 35 (30% D - 50% R - 15% DS)**

|                          |                |            |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Steve Ray (D)            | 90,576         | 33%        |
| <b>Ross Johnson (R)*</b> | <b>163,500</b> | <b>60%</b> |
| Paul L. Studier (L)      | 9,977          | 4%         |
| Cindy Katz (NL)          | 9,459          | 3%         |

Ross Johnson was first elected to the Legislature in 1978, back when the Republican Party actually had some heft in California politics.

#### **DISTRICT 37 (35% D - 45% R - 15% DS)**

|                       |                |            |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------|
| Sedalia Sanders (D)   | 82,576         | 34%        |
| <b>Jim Battin (R)</b> | <b>151,509</b> | <b>62%</b> |
| Donna Tello (L)       | 11,656         | 5%         |

A solid win for termed-out Assemblyman Jim Battin, who moves to the upper house while the senator who held this seat — termed-out Republican Dave Kelley — takes over Battin's old Assembly district. See how neatly and conveniently this works in the era of term limits?

#### **DISTRICT 39 (39% D - 37% R - 18% DS)**

|                         |                |            |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------|
| <b>Dede Alpert (D)*</b> | <b>134,472</b> | <b>56%</b> |
| Larry Stirling (R)      | 93,636         | 39%        |
| Roger Nichols (L)       | 5,480          | 2%         |
| Stuart Knoles (NL)      | 5,123          | 2%         |

This was one of a cluster of competitive districts in San Diego that included the 49th Congressional District and 78th Assembly District. It also was a district — like the 49th — where the outcome hinged on how voters perceived the issue of energy deregulation. Outraged San Diegans saw their energy bills double, in some cases triple, over the summer due to electricity deregulation. Incumbent Dede Alpert



Alpert



Stirling

had voted for the 1996 law that lay at the heart of deregulation and, like other San Diego politicians, was seen as vulnerable on that issue alone. Fortunately for Alpert and others, those energy bills soared during the summer, giving the incumbent and her San Diego colleagues a chance to mute the issue by Election Day, which they did by sponsoring a flurry of bills during the waning days of the legislative session in September. Republican challenger Larry Stirling, a former legislator and judge, tried to capitalize on dereg and Alpert's role in it, but the issue had temporarily gone into remission by November. Alpert was helped on that score by an endorsement in the *San Diego Union-Tribune*, which editorialized that she ought not to be ousted from office over one vote on deregulation. The paper also called attention to the fact that local voters had sent Stirling to the Senate once before, in 1988, only to see him resign eight months later to accept a judgeship. The campaign itself degenerated during the last weeks, with each side airing attack ads and sending out hit pieces in the mail. Stirling continued to slam Alpert over dereg, while Alpert hit back at Stirling's legislative record, citing his reputation as being soft on gun control. Both sides spent heavily, although Alpert raised and spent \$1 million more than her opponent. The total tab for the contest likely will top \$3 million. In the end, Stirling was undone by the power of incumbency, which gave Alpert a far heavier campaign treasury, and by the surge in Democratic turnout throughout San Diego County. The incumbent also was helped by the Democratic effort to coordinate all district races inside the San Diego cluster. Alpert now returns to Sacramento for her final legislative term. 🏠

## **In January:**

Coming next month, *CJ* will concern itself with the energy question. Where will California's energy crisis take us in 2001? We'll talk about the intricacies of electric deregulation and explore the possibilities of alternative energy sources.

# Assembly

## KEY

### Parties

D = Democrat  
R = Republican  
AI = American Independent  
G = Green  
L = Libertarian  
NL = Natural Law  
NP = No party  
PF = Peace & Freedom  
RF = Reform  
\* = incumbent

Winners are listed in boldface. Some vote totals may change due to absentee ballots that remained uncounted as of press time. Readers will note two columns of numbers next to each candidate's name. The first column is that candidate's raw vote total. The second column reflects the candidate's percent of the overall vote. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and, as a result, some district totals may add up to slightly more or less than 100 percent.

*Voter registration numbers were provided by the Secretary of State's Office as of September 2000.*

*Vote totals are as of November 8, 2000. For the latest totals, see the Secretary of State's Web page, [www.ss.ca.gov/Vote2000](http://www.ss.ca.gov/Vote2000).*

### DISTRICT 1 (48%D - 30%R - 14%DS)

**V. Strom-Martin (D)\*** 98,314 65%  
Michael Larupson (R) 46,544 31%  
Joshua Gilleo (L) 7,163 5%

The only surprise on Election Day was that Michael Lampson, who withdrew from the race after the primary, managed to beat Republican registration. Not that incumbent Virginia Strom-Martin had to worry. She hauled in plenty of her own votes, easily coasting to a third and final term.

### DISTRICT 2 (33%D - 45%R - 11%DS)

Virgil Parks (D) 37,125 25%  
**Dick Dickerson (R)\*** 100,615 68%  
Pete Bret (L) 4,725 3%  
Patrice Thiessen (NL) 4,656 3%

Dick Dickerson had little to worry about in his quest for a second term. Instead, he made a run at becoming the next Republican caucus leader, rustling up campaign contributions from a smattering of PACs. Although that move up the ladder ultimately wasn't his, Dickerson doled out his money to Republicans with mightier election struggles than his own.

### DISTRICT 3 (37%D - 43%R - 13%DS)

B. Wirschaftler (D) 49,154 33%  
**Sam Aanestad (R)\*** 91,599 61%  
William Thomason (L) 8,897 6%

Oral surgeon Sam Aanestad wasn't harmed by an end-of-session gaffe where he failed to notice amend-

ments slipped into a water bill he co-authored, opening the door for a Southern California water grab at the expense of his district. Next time, Aanestad likely will pay closer attention. In the meantime, he easily sailed into a second term.

### DISTRICT 4 (35%D - 47%R - 13%DS)

Stephen Macola (D) 64,563 33%  
**Tim Leslie (R)** 128,988 67%

Termed-out state Senator Tim Leslie traded in his Senate badge and headed for the Assembly, courtesy of a convenient seat-swap with termed-out Assemblyman Rico Oller. Leslie piled up a healthy margin of victory and now can serve six more years in the Legislature.

### DISTRICT 5 (40%D - 43%R - 13%DS)

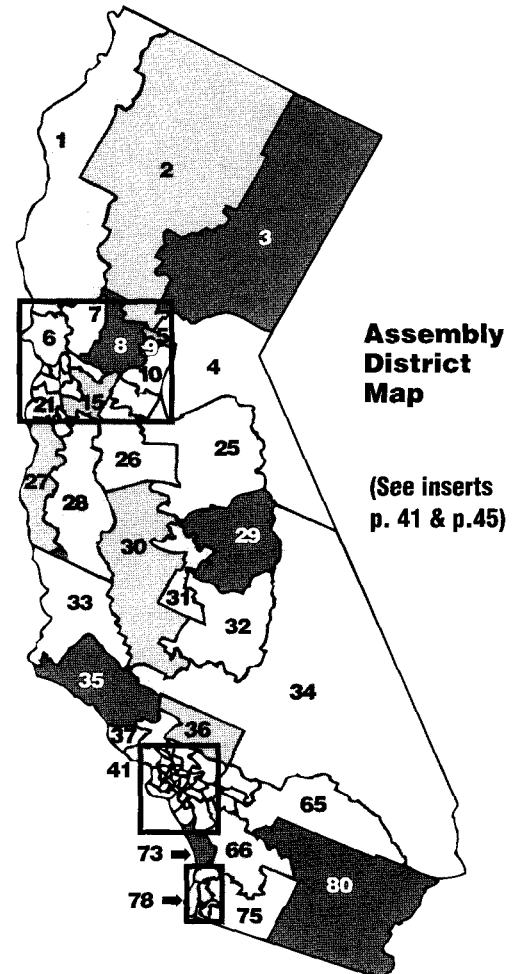
**Dave Cox (R)\*** 102,100 76%  
Eugene Frazier (L) 32,710 24%

Having failed to win the leadership of the Assembly Republican Caucus, Dave Cox may look for other ways to move up, including a statewide run in 2002.

### DISTRICT 6 (51%D - 28%R - 16%DS)

**Joe Nation (D)** 106,099 64%  
Ed Sullivan (R) 45,101 27%  
Anna Nevenic (NP) 10,171 6%  
Richard Olmstead (L) 4,535 3%

The ultimate winner in this race was no surprise. The paltry GOP regis-



**Assembly District Map**

(See inserts p. 41 & p.45)

tration assured a victory for pro-business moderate Joe Nation — even if his Republican opponent did have a name that resonates with Baby Boomers. No, the surprising aspect of this race was the showing of longtime activist Anna Nevenic, an independent who drew 10,000 votes in this Marin-centered district. She waged an aggressive, grass-roots campaign that benefited from numerous local debates featuring all District 6 candidates. But Nevenic's appeal couldn't slow down Nation, whose well-stocked treasury and a formidable Democratic voter-registration edge translated into an easy win for the Marin water board official and public policy analyst. He succeeds termed-out Assemblywoman Kerry Mazzoni.

# **DISTRICT 7 (53%D - 29%R - 13%DS)**

|                        |        |     |
|------------------------|--------|-----|
| Pat Wiggins (D)*       | 93,497 | 67% |
| Pedro Rivera (R)       | 41,565 | 30% |
| William Schoeffler (L) | 5,638  | 4%  |

Patricia Wiggins, an accomplished parachutist, pulled no daredevil stunts to score her first re-election victory in this moderate wine country district. She effortlessly clobbered Republican Pedro Rivera, a Fairfield businessman, and Libertarian William Schoeffler, a business consultant.

# **DISTRICT 8 (48%D - 32%R - 15%DS)**

|                    |        |     |
|--------------------|--------|-----|
| Helen Thomson (D)* | 85,073 | 62% |
| John Munn Jr. (R)  | 47,396 | 35% |
| Robert Wilson (NL) | 4,160  | 3%  |

With Helen Thomson winning her third and final term to the Assembly, this seat may be a battleground next election unless Democrats can bolster party registration during redistricting.

# **DISTRICT 9 (59%D - 22%R - 13%DS)**

|                        |        |     |
|------------------------|--------|-----|
| Darrell Steinberg (D)* | 69,373 | 70% |
| Charles Hargrave (R)   | 22,420 | 23% |
| Jan Bergeron (G)       | 5,181  | 5%  |
| Bruce Saunders (NL)    | 1,862  | 2%  |

Darrell Steinberg has such a lock on this seat that his Republican opponents don't even bother to stick around for the election. In 1998, Republican Mike Dismukes bailed for San Diego to attend graduate school and this year Charles Hargrave relocated to the Bay Area after his employer, The Money Store, went belly up.

# **DISTRICT 10 (42%D - 42%R - 12%DS)**

|                       |        |     |
|-----------------------|--------|-----|
| Debra Gravert (D)     | 67,420 | 43% |
| Anthony Pescetti (R)* | 84,904 | 54% |
| Tom Kohlhepp (L)      | 5,981  | 4%  |

After narrowly losing two years ago, Democratic staffer Debra Gravert wanted a rematch with Republican Anthony Pescetti. But unlike 1998 when the seat was open, Pescetti ran this time as the incumbent – an incumbent who spent his first term vigorously working his district, which covers parts of south Sacramento and northern San Joaquin counties. Democratic leaders initially had Pescetti on their target list but decided to pass on spending huge sums of money after their polling showed Gravert a long shot to win. On her own, Gravert pulled



Gravert



Pescetti

in enough cash to wage a negative mail campaign against her moderate Republican opponent, whom she portrayed as an anti-abortion, gun-friendly conservative. The effort only succeeded in turning off voters, who re-elected Pescetti by an 11-point margin.

# **DISTRICT 11 (53%D - 28%R - 11%DS)**

|                     |        |     |
|---------------------|--------|-----|
| Joe Canciamilla (D) | 82,673 | 67% |
| James Diaz (R)      | 35,380 | 29% |
| Frank Manske (L)    | 5,367  | 4%  |

Contra Costa County Supervisor Joe Canciamilla ran a winning campaign with his pro-education, slow-growth mantra and his appeal to the district's blue-collar voters, for whom he nicknamed himself, "hard-working Joe." He replaces Democrat Tom Torlakson, who won a state Senate seat.

# **DISTRICT 12 (56%D - 16%R - 24%DS)**

|                    |        |     |
|--------------------|--------|-----|
| Kevin Shelley (D)* | 90,787 | 82% |
| Howard Epstein (R) | 19,661 | 18% |

Democratic Majority Leader Kevin Shelley, whose father served as San Francisco mayor in the 1960s, has another two years before term limits force him from the Assembly. But already he is eyeing the next rung up the political ladder. The possibilities? A future state Senate or congressional run. Meanwhile, linger a moment over those registration figures. Nearly a quarter of the voters in this heart-of-San Francisco district decline to state a party preference.

# **DISTRICT 13 (58%D - 13%R - 23%DS)**

|                    |        |     |
|--------------------|--------|-----|
| Carole Migden (D)* | 97,670 | 79% |
| Robert Lane (R)    | 17,973 | 15% |
| NFN Starchild (L)  | 8,283  | 7%  |

Carole Migden, the powerful chair of the Assembly Appropriations Committee, probably could keep this seat as long as she wants. But term limits dictate this will be her final term.

# **DISTRICT 14 (66%D - 10%R - 15%DS)**

|                    |         |     |
|--------------------|---------|-----|
| Dion Aroner (D)*   | 109,243 | 84% |
| Jerald Udinsky (R) | 14,126  | 11% |
| Daniel Burton (L)  | 6,677   | 5%  |

When Dion Aroner leaves office in 2002, she will have served officially for only six years. But in truth, Aroner has been around a lot longer, having been chief of staff and chief consultant to the Democrat she replaced in this district – Tom Bates. Her departure will create a vacuum for the Legislature, losing yet another veteran lawmaker with a deep understanding and institutional memory of an important issue; in Aroner's case, the work of the Human Services Committee.

# **DISTRICT 15 (38%D - 44%R - 12%DS)**

|                   |         |     |
|-------------------|---------|-----|
| Gregory Rolen (D) | 66,435  | 39% |
| Lynn Leach (R)*   | 103,460 | 61% |

What do Lynn Leach, the California condor and the giant kangaroo rat have in common? All are the members of a vanishing species. The conservative businesswoman is the last remaining GOP lawmaker in the overwhelmingly Democratic nine-county San Francisco Bay Area. Leach was the only Republican left standing on Election Day after neighboring Republican Richard Rainey lost his Senate seat to Democratic challenger Tom Torlakson. Further south, Republican Jim Cunneen of San Jose gave up his Assembly seat in an unsuccessful run for Congress. In her own district, Leach withstood relentless attacks from Democratic rival Greg Rolen, who labeled her too conservative for the district and questioned her record on gun control and abortion. But voters decided they liked Leach anyway. She not only survived but delivered a 22-point thrashing of Rolen, a former prosecutor and political newcomer.

# **DISTRICT 16 (65%D - 14%R - 16%DS)**

|                       |        |     |
|-----------------------|--------|-----|
| Wilma Chan (D)        | 66,597 | 68% |
| Timothy McCormick (R) | 8,347  | 9%  |
| Richard Armstrong (L) | 2,036  | 2%  |
| Audie Bock (NP)*      | 21,406 | 22% |

At long last, Democrats have reaped their revenge. Alameda County Supervisor Wilma Chan ended a year of humiliation for Democrats by ousting Green-Party-turned-independent



Bock

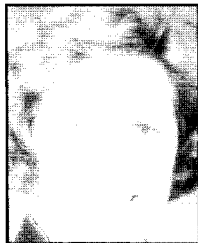


Chan

incumbent Audie Bock. Democrats targeted Bock after she embarrassed party leaders by defeating former Oakland Mayor and Assemblyman Elihu Harris by a mere 327 votes last year in a special election to replace Don Perata, who had moved to the Senate. This time around, Democrats had Chan, a popular local politician who ran a vigorous, well-funded campaign that crushed Bock by a 3-to-1 margin. Chan's election makes her the first Asian-American woman to hold an Assembly seat since former Secretary of State March Fong Eu represented Oakland in the Assembly in the late 1960s. Chan, who is known for her work to expand health care for children and the elderly, drew support from Democratic Party leaders, state employees, business groups, teacher unions and the Asian community. She credited her victory to an aggressive, grass-roots campaign waged with more than 1,000 volunteers who made daily phone calls, walked precincts and handed out campaign brochures. Chan also raised far more money than Bock, gathering nearly \$350,000 compared to Bock's \$125,000. Bock, who stressed her unconventional, independent leadership, went out fighting. She managed to cobble together support from a coalition of labor and environmental groups, such as the California Nurses Association, AFL-CIO, the California Professional Firefighters Association, and the Sierra Club. Bock's campaign, directed by GOP strategist Sal Russo, also focused on grass-roots campaigning, precinct walking and phone banking. But she was clearly out-manned and out-gunned. Her best efforts weren't enough to overcome the huge funding gap, the district's overwhelming Democratic tendencies and Chan's well-organized campaign.

#### DISTRICT 17 (48%D - 41%R - 7%DS)

|                      |        |     |
|----------------------|--------|-----|
| Barbara Matthews (D) | 58,586 | 53% |
| Greg Aghazarian (R)  | 49,376 | 45% |
| Roy Busch (L)        | 2,684  | 2%  |



Matthews



Aghazarian

The fact that moderate Democrat Barbara Matthews, a Tracy city councilwoman, won this race isn't the real surprise. After all, Democrat Mike Machado held this seat previously, and Matthews ran a strong, well-financed campaign that linked itself with Machado's bid for the 5th Senate District. The real surprise was Matthews' 8-point margin of victory. With Democrats losing registration ground and the GOP's nomination of Greg Aghazarian, a bright, energetic moderate, Republicans figured to have a good shot at taking this seat away from Democrats. The GOP helped Aghazarian rake in over \$350,000 in the last weeks of the campaign. Aghazarian closed in on Matthews by attacking her promise to reduce the state's sales tax on certain consumer goods, saying her votes on the Tracy City Council proved her to be a tax booster, not a tax cutter. As for Aghazarian, what ultimately did him in was the lack of coattails from GOP presidential nominee George W. Bush, who was expected to do well in the Central Valley. But, in this San Joaquin County seat, Bush beat Gore by less than two points — not nearly the margin Republicans were counting on.

#### DISTRICT 18 (56%D - 25%R - 15%DS)

|                    |        |     |
|--------------------|--------|-----|
| Ellen Corbett (D)* | 80,822 | 76% |
| Syed Mahmood (R)   | 25,936 | 24% |

Syed Mahmood nearly matched Republican registration, but he was no match for former San Leandro mayor and rookie Assemblywoman Ellen Corbett, who easily scored a second term.

#### DISTRICT 19 (53%D - 26%R - 17%DS)

|                   |        |     |
|-------------------|--------|-----|
| Lou Papan (D)*    | 78,673 | 70% |
| Steven Kassel (R) | 26,108 | 23% |
| Steve Lundry (L)  | 4,156  | 4%  |
| Paul Six (RF)     | 3,011  | 3%  |

Lou Papan was so confident of winning a third and final term that he bequeathed a hefty chunk of his campaign treasury to daughter Gina, an attorney who seeks to inherit Dad's seat in 2002.

#### DISTRICT 20 (46%D - 29%R - 20%DS)

|                  |        |     |
|------------------|--------|-----|
| John Dutra (D)*  | 65,565 | 65% |
| Lowell King (R)  | 30,652 | 30% |
| Mark Werlwas (L) | 4,972  | 5%  |

John Dutra, chair of the Assembly Information Technology Committee and a former Republican, cruised to a second term in this liberal-leaning district, once held by state Superintendent of Public Instruction Delaine Eastin.

#### DISTRICT 21 (47%D - 32%R - 17%DS)

|                    |        |     |
|--------------------|--------|-----|
| Joe Simitian (D)   | 71,605 | 55% |
| Deborah Wilder (R) | 45,043 | 35% |
| Gloria Purcell (G) | 12,656 | 10% |

He's not your average Joe. Santa Clara County Supervisor Joe Simitian, an attorney and city planner, ran on a pro-education, pro-environment campaign, soundly defeating Republican Deborah Wilder, a labor law attorney and mayor of Foster City. He replaces Democrat Ted Lempert, who was termed out.

#### DISTRICT 22 (46%D - 29%R - 19%DS)

|                     |        |     |
|---------------------|--------|-----|
| Elaine Alquist (D)* | 73,420 | 68% |
| Stan Kawczynski (R) | 34,870 | 32% |

Another predictably lopsided victory for Democrat Elaine Alquist, a former school board member and one-time Republican.

#### DISTRICT 23 (55%D - 21%R - 19%DS)

|                   |        |     |
|-------------------|--------|-----|
| Manolo Diaz (D)   | 51,318 | 72% |
| Tom Askeland (R)  | 15,204 | 21% |
| Dana Albrecht (L) | 4,813  | 7%  |

Nothing short of divine intervention would have denied San Jose City Councilman Manny Diaz this safe Democratic seat. However, some grumbling remains surrounding his hard-fought and particularly nasty Democratic primary campaign. Diaz's can-

didacy benefited from an anonymous mailer with racial overtones in this largely Latino district. It was later discovered that the mailers were the handiwork of two prominent Latino Democratic legislators from Los Angeles: Senator Richard Polanco and Assemblyman Gil Cedillo, who donated money that paid for the fliers. The hit pieces portrayed Diaz' Democratic opponent, Assistant Attorney General Tony West, who is black, as an "Oakland Raider" and a carpetbagger beholden to special interests. Some claim that the mailings were an obvious attempt to ensure that the district's Latinos knew that West is black. Diaz denied any role in producing the hit pieces and was later endorsed by West. Still, the mailers cost Diaz some support. The area's largest newspaper, which refused to endorse Diaz, cited the mailers as an example of a campaign "notably dirtier than the norm."

#### DISTRICT 24 (42%D - 37%R - 17%DS)

Rebecca Cohn (D) 71,115 51%  
Suzanne Jackson (R) 62,809 45%  
H. Raymond Strong (L) 6,354 5%

In one of the state's most competitive and spirited legislative campaigns, Democrat Rebecca Cohn edged Republican Sue Jackson in a race for a Santa Clara County seat long held by the GOP. Cohn, an international business consultant and physical therapist, was heavily backed by a diverse coalition, including Assembly Democratic leaders, organized labor, environmentalists, the building industry and business groups. She raised over \$830,000. Her opponent, Sue Jackson, a former operating room nurse and mayor of Monte Sereno, had the support of GOP Assembly leaders, insurance and medical groups, law enforcement and Republican lawmakers. Records show she raised over \$860,000, including \$250,000 in loans she gave to her campaign. Both candidates fit the moderate, fiscally conservative and education-oriented mold favored by district voters, and both waged spirited, big-money campaigns. They also worked to increase their name IDs, since neither was a household name in the district. They debated, walked



Cohn



Jackson

precincts, aggressively phone-banked and spent lavishly on television and mailers in hopes of capturing the seat given up by Assemblyman Jim Cunneen, who ran unsuccessfully for Congress. Cohn garnered endorsements from most local newspapers with her focus on increased public investment in education, transportation and housing. Jackson preached reforming public schools, increasing public safety, ending Internet taxation and finding solutions for traffic congestion. Although the district has been represented by a series of GOP lawmakers, Democrats hold a slight voter registration edge. Democrats tend to do well here in top-of-the-ticket races and this election proved no different. Vice President Al Gore won big, as did Assemblyman Mike Honda, who defeated Cunneen for Tom Campbell's congressional seat. That bodes well for Cohn.

#### DISTRICT 25 (40%D - 45%R - 11%DS)

Stephen Rico (D) 49,331 37%  
David Cogdill (R) 80,662 61%  
Jonathan Zwickel (L) 3,422 3%

Democrat Stephen Rico scraped together enough cash to run some attack ads on cable TV against former Modesto City Councilman Dave Codgill, but it wasn't nearly enough to keep Cogdill from posting an easy victory. Democrats like to talk about going after this seat once they redraw it, but finding enough Democrats to make it viable won't be easy. This part of Stanislaus County has been trending Republican, and Democrats hold only a slim advantage overall in the county and its largest city, Modesto.

#### DISTRICT 26 (49%D - 37%R - 10%DS)

Dennis Cardoza (D)\* 61,581 66%  
Marshall Sanchez (R) 31,732 34%

Republicans made no serious ef-

fort to challenge Rules Committee Chairman Dennis Cardoza, who sits at the right hand of Democratic Assembly Speaker Bob Hertzberg. Having won his last term in the Assembly, Cardoza may run for the Senate in 2002. Republicans, meanwhile, may go after this seat in two years unless Democrats can fortify their registration numbers.

#### DISTRICT 27 (49%D - 29%R - 15%DS)

Fred Keeley (D)\* 89,387 65%  
Charles Carter (R) 39,457 29%  
David Bonino (L) 4,582 3%  
Madeline De Joly (NL) 4,507 3%

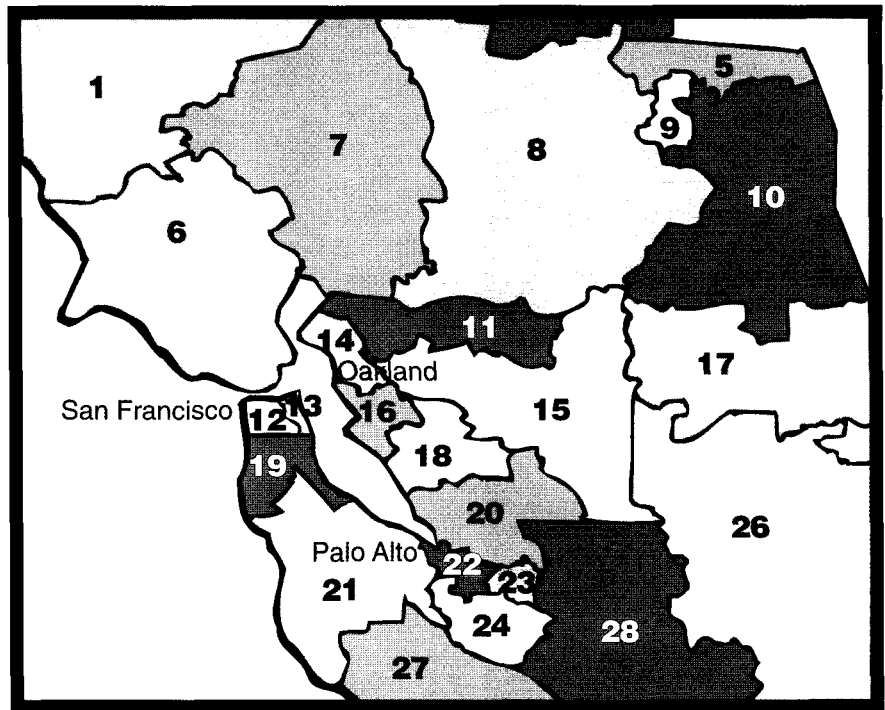
Fred Keeley declined to run against Republican Bruce McPherson in the overlapping Senate district, preferring instead to go for a third and final term in the lower house. Should he eventually seek higher office, Keeley has a two-year wait before a Senate opportunity will surface again — unless redistricting provides a friendly venue in 2002.

#### DISTRICT 28 (50% D - 32% R - 14% DS)

Simon Salinas (D) 59,250 53%  
Jeff Denham (R) 48,664 43%  
Roger Ver (L) 1,892 2%  
J.J. Vogel (RF) 2,461 2%

In a year when Republicans had to make tough decisions about where to spend limited resources, businessman Jeff Denham prospered. For reasons of pride and polling, Republicans poured money into his race against Democrat Simon Salinas. Pride from the fact that this seat has been held by a Republican — termed-out Peter Frusetta — for the past six years. Polling because tracking polls throughout the campaign showed Denham well within striking distance of holding the district. Although a political newcomer, the conservative Denham proved to be a tough campaigner after unexpectedly dispatching moderate Laura Perry in the primary. To have a fighting chance, however, Denham found it necessary to downplay his own conservatism in order to overcome the dual challenge of winning over Latinos in his hometown of Salinas, while appealing to the more moderate Republicans in the Silicon Valley

## San Francisco Bay Area



portion of the district. To that end, he focused on education almost exclusively, keeping silent on his pro-gun and anti-choice positions. Democrats, on the other hand, were not silent about Denham's views. With both candidates armed to the hilt, the race escalated into a \$2 million-plus brawl. In the final weeks, both sides went heavily negative. The Salinas campaign touted an endorsement by the *San Jose Mercury News* that criticized Denham's lack of experience. Denham retaliated with a last-minute TV ad highlighting an issue that already had been beaten to death in the Democratic primary – a five-year-old DUI conviction against Salinas. Both sides earned slaps on the wrists from a local ethics commission over their misleading ads. The targeted nature of the race is evident in the \$300,000 that was air-pumped into Denham's campaign coffers in the last week before the election. In the wake of Denham's defeat, Republicans said privately that tracking polls showed them as competitive throughout the campaign – until the final Thursday before Election Day, when a large number of undecided voters moved and the bottom dropped out. The result: Salinas piled up a 10-point advantage, winning all four of the district's counties.

### DISTRICT 29 (33% D - 48% R - 10% DS)

|                  |        |     |
|------------------|--------|-----|
| Lita Reid (D)    | 36,234 | 27% |
| Mike Briggs (R)* | 96,114 | 70% |
| Ron Driozane (L) | 4,181  | 3%  |

Reapportionment or no reapportionment, Republicans will continue to hold this seat for as long as they want.

### DISTRICT 30 (43% D - 37% R - 10% DS)

|                  |        |     |
|------------------|--------|-----|
| Dean Florez (D)* | 55,086 | 66% |
| Ken Kay (R)      | 28,625 | 34% |

Check the final result. Then factor in that drubbing with the fact that Republicans poured money into this district in an effort to unseat one-term Democrat Dean Florez. The two don't compute. Assembly Republicans directed almost \$200,000 of their limited campaign resources into the effort, even though Florez' conservative voting record fit well with this Central

Valley seat. It made sense in the early going for Republicans to keep an eye on GOP challenger Ken Kay, a former local radio talk show host, to see if a heated congressional battle in the area between Cal Dooley and Rich Rodriguez stirred things up enough to give Kay a chance. But most of Kay's money came in late. True, the Republican pipeline forced Democrats to bolster Florez, but Democrats were better able to play this kind of game than Republicans. Some have speculated that Republicans went after Florez as revenge for knocking off Republican incumbent Robert Prenter in 1998. Prenter is the nephew of conservative money-man Edward Atsinger. But that is just theory, without a shred of proof. Of course, the Atsinger theory is better than the other notion – that Republicans experienced brain fade when District 30 appeared before them.

### DISTRICT 31 (52% D - 34% R - 10% DS)

|                    |        |     |
|--------------------|--------|-----|
| Sarah Reyes (D)*   | 44,171 | 63% |
| Richard Cabral (R) | 25,875 | 37% |

Conservative Richard Cabral's grass-roots challenge to Sarah Reyes never came close. Reyes has a lock on

this seat unless she decides to challenge her Democratic neighbor, Dean Florez, for Jim Costa's open Senate seat in 2002.

### DISTRICT 32 (36% D - 50% R - 10% DS)

|                      |        |     |
|----------------------|--------|-----|
| Virginia Gurrola (D) | 35,768 | 27% |
| Roy Ashburn (R)*     | 94,556 | 70% |
| Vernon Pinkerton (L) | 4,030  | 3%  |

Rather than run again for caucus leader, Roy Ashburn chose to back Assemblyman Bill Campbell. Given how Republicans are teetering on the verge of irrelevancy in the Assembly, who can blame him?

### DISTRICT 33 (38% D - 44% R - 12% DS)

|                       |        |     |
|-----------------------|--------|-----|
| Laurence Houlgate (D) | 51,861 | 36% |
| Abel Maldonado (R)*   | 93,740 | 64% |

Like other incumbents up and down the state, Abel Maldonado slid into a second term with a healthy margin of votes. In fact, his election was so effortless, he left town without attending his own victory party. Instead, he headed for Austin, Texas, to attend what he presumed would be the presidential victory celebration for Governor George Bush. If Bush does indeed become president, many be-

lieve this seat will be vacant soon after Inauguration Day when Maldonado lands a post in a Bush administration. Republicans are eager to showcase rising, young Latinos, and Maldonado could be their poster boy.

#### DISTRICT 34 (35%D - 46%R - 13%DS)

Bob Conway (D) 38,486 34%  
Phil Wyman (R) 73,470 66%

Newly elected Republican Phil Wyman returns to the Assembly, where he toiled from 1978 to 1992. During the past eight years, he served a brief stint in the state Senate and flitted between losing campaigns for state Senate and Congress. He has a pair of terms left in the Assembly.

#### DISTRICT 35 (43%D - 36%R - 15%DS)

H. Jackson (D)\* 80,208 62%  
Robin Sullivan (R) 46,402 36%  
Eric Dahl (NL) 3,561 3%

What might have been a hard-fought scramble for incumbent Hannah-Beth Jackson turned out to be a rout. Jackson's strong showing in the primary made her the odds-on favorite. She might have weathered a tough storm if Republican pooh-bahs in Sacramento had extended a financial helping hand to opponent Robin Sullivan, touted as a model candidate because of her Latino roots, extensive local government experience and moderate stance. She needed GOP help to overcome her small starting base in Santa Paula County, where she serves as a councilwoman. But she was never able to round up the cash needed to raise her profile in vote-rich Santa Barbara County, where she is virtually unknown. At one point Sullivan's campaign was \$57,000 in the hole, and she pulled in little more than a pittance in late contributions. Without the cash for TV and radio, she was left to rely on door-to-door canvassing and appearances at local forums. Sullivan campaigned on a single message – more money for local government from Sacramento – and along the way tried to tag Jackson as a liberal Democrat out of favor with her own governor. While Jackson suffered eight vetoes at the hand of Governor Gray Davis, he also proved to be one of her best allies,



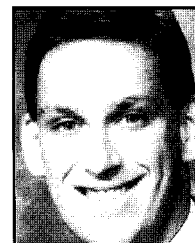
Jackson



Sullivan



McGrath



Strickland

calling her bill to provide special tax benefits for teachers the most important bill he'd signed to date. And Jackson was one of the few legislators with whom Davis actually shared his campaign largess; he sent \$10,000 her way.

#### DISTRICT 36 (35%D - 47%R - 13%DS)

Paula Calderon (D) 43,812 33%  
George Runner (R)\* 85,577 63%  
Gregory Bashem (L) 5,154 4%

Incumbent George Runner piled up some impressive numbers en route to a final term in the Assembly. Twenty years ago, he could have looked forward to a comfortable career in the Legislature. Now, he must wait until new district lines are drawn to see if he has a future in either the state Senate or Congress.

#### DISTRICT 37 (39%D - 42%R - 14%DS)

Rosalind McGrath (D) 63,841 46%  
Tony Strickland (R)\* 70,737 51%  
Willard Michlin (L) 3,259 2%

Three times was supposed to be the charm for school teacher Roz McGrath. She lost a race for this seat against Nao Takasugi in 1992 and lost again by the narrowest of margins to Strickland in 1998, partly because the Democratic Party didn't give her the resources she needed. This time around, money was no object for either candidate. Between them, they received about \$2 million. McGrath's defeat may have come down to the good old power of incumbency. For one thing, Strickland is well-liked in this southern Ventura County district, which includes Port Hueneme, Point Magu, Oxnard, Camarillo and Thousand Oaks. For another, the district is politically schizophrenic – staunchly conservative inland and moderately Democratic on the coast. Strickland suits the inland regions just fine but is probably too conservative for the

district's coastal enclaves, a point McGrath tried to hammer home with attacks on his anti-abortion and anti-gun control stands. The results here suggest that if Democrats want to turn this into more friendly territory, they'll have to do it with some artful carving in the redistricting process next year.

#### DISTRICT 38 (39%D - 42%R - 14%DS)

Jon Lauritzen (D) 58,591 45%  
Keith Richman (R) 65,933 50%  
Philip Baron (L) 6,375 5%

In the March primary, moderate Republican Keith Richman, a physician from Sun Valley (California, not Idaho), parlayed money and endorsements from the likes of Los Angeles Mayor Richard Riordan into victory over a more conservative opponent. Given registration figures, it was assumed Richman would have a slam-dunk election in November. But the Republican nominee encountered an unexpectedly difficult time. The district lies within both Los Angeles and Ventura counties, with the biggest chunk in Democrat-rich Los Angeles. Democrat Jon Lauritzen, a teacher, won that county but only by 500 votes, not nearly enough to offset Richman's 8,000-vote margin in heavily Republican Ventura County. Republicans were counting on Ventura to pull Richman into office, one reason they chose to not funnel much caucus money into Richman's campaign. For their part, Democratic leadership did not help Lauritzen at all. Still, the closeness of the final result caught Republicans by surprise and convinced them that they cannot take the district for granted in two years – assuming there is a district. The results likely convinced Democrats that some major tinkering can be done when drawing new district lines next year. Either Richman will have a rock-solid GOP district – perhaps one

shared by a GOP colleague or two – or he'll find himself drawn and quartered. For now, Richman replaces termed-out Republican Tom McClintock, who won a seat in the Senate.

#### **DISTRICT 39 (61%D - 20%R - 14%DS)**

**Tony Cardenas (D)\*** 51,411 78%  
Henry Valdez (R) 11,570 18%  
Christopher Maira (L) 2,843 4%

Incumbent Tony Cardenas spent most of the election season donating money to other Democratic candidates. It was good practice. He returns as chairman of the Assembly Budget Committee.

#### **DISTRICT 40 (54%D - 25%R - 15%DS)**

**Bob Hertzberg (D)\*** 66,260 70%  
Kyle Hammans (R) 21,429 23%  
Kelley Ross (L) 6,667 7%

Assembly Speaker Bob Hertzberg sat atop an election machine that proved wildly successful on Election Day. Democrats tore two seats away from Republicans and avenged an embarrassing loss in Oakland two years ago at the hands of Green-turned-independent Audie Bock. The three additional seats brought caucus strength to 50 in the 80-member lower house. Now all Hertzberg has to do in his final term is bring harmony to a caucus that includes members with often conflicting ideologies, and preside over the Assembly's portion of redistricting and reapportionment. Piece of cake.

#### **DISTRICT 41 (43%D - 32%R - 14%DS)**

**Fran Pavley (D)** 93,916 61%  
Jayne Shapiro (R) 54,539 35%  
Colin Goldman (L) 7,014 5%

Republican Jayne Shapiro ran a spirited campaign and managed to gain an endorsement from the *Los Angeles Daily News*. But this district – held for the past six years by Democrat Sheila Kuehl – is the most marginal of marginal districts for a Republican and would require a statewide Republican tide to give the GOP any chance of capturing it. Unfortunately for Shapiro, this election produced a Democratic tide. Democrat Fran Pavley, an eighth-grade teacher from

Moorpark, spent 15 years on the Agoura Hills City Council and once served as mayor. She also is a member of the California Coastal Commission.

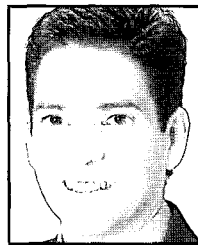
#### **DISTRICT 42 (55%D - 22%R - 18%DS)**

**Paul Koretz (D)** 93,224 67%  
Douglas Taylor (R) 26,137 19%  
Sara Amir (G) 13,797 10%  
Mark Selzer (L) 5,227 4%  
Ivka Adam (NL) 1,226 1%

Term limits worked in favor of Democrat Paul Koretz, who lost the Democratic primary here to Wally Knox in 1994. When Knox was forced to vacate the seat due to term limits, in stepped Koretz. Because of poor GOP registration, Koretz essentially won the seat in the March primary when he defeated attorney Amanda Susskind.

#### **DISTRICT 43 (45%D - 34%R - 17%DS)**

**Dario Frommer (D)** 68,952 59%  
Craig Missakian (R) 48,461 41%



Frommer



Missakian

It was supposed to be close, it was supposed to be fierce and it was supposed to hang on the votes of a politically active Armenian American community in this once-Anglo and now multi-ethnic district. As it turns out, none of it went that way. Dario Frommer did his best campaigning in early fall, and probably locked things up then. Craig Missakian held off until a few weeks before the election, only to find himself competing for voters' attention with the media blizzard in the Rogan-Schiff congressional race. Latinos, who make up 14 percent of the district's registered voters, not Armenians, were the crucial ethnic group to court. Once Frommer's strategists figured out how to identify him to constituents as a Latino (he is, despite his name) and the district's Democratic registration edge kicked in, the rest was in the bag.

#### **DISTRICT 44 (45%D - 37%R - 14%DS)**

**Carol Liu (D)** 89,827 62%  
Susan Carpenter-McMillan (R) 47,837 33%  
Jerry Douglas (L) 6,681 5%

Susan Carpenter-McMillan had the name ID, but Carol Liu had the bucks. Liu, an eight-year veteran of the La Canada-Flintridge City Council and a former teacher, poured more than \$600,000 into her campaign to replace Democrat Jack Scott in this Pasadena-based Assembly seat. She campaigned the old-fashioned way, which in California means a savvy political consultant, plenty of colorful mail and an uncomplicated, non-threatening message about bipartisan cooperation. Carpenter-McMillan, the public relations consultant who represented Paula Jones in her sexual harassment case against President Clinton, never really had the money to make this a serious race. Best-known to district residents as a conservative commentator on Los Angeles TV, she did a lot of precinct walking and "speaking from the heart." Both women emphasized education in their campaigns: Carpenter-McMillan favored an independent authority for San Fernando Valley schools; Liu said the new L.A. schools superintendent, Roy Romer, should be given more time to work things out in the troubled school district. Carpenter-McMillan's fierce opposition to abortion may have cost her some moderate Republican votes in a district where both parties need crossover voters to win. Liu was undoubtedly helped by Democratic get-out-the-vote efforts and voter interest in the battle between James Rogan and Adam Schiff for the overlapping congressional district.

#### **DISTRICT 45 (62%D - 16%R - 17%DS)**

**Jackie Goldberg (D)** 53,549 100%

Breezing into office unopposed, Los Angeles City Councilwoman Jackie Goldberg replaces former Speaker Antonio Villaraigosa. She also becomes the fourth openly gay woman in the Legislature, joining Senator Sheila Kuehl and Assembly members Carole Migden and Christine Kehoe.

# **DISTRICT 46 (64%D - 15%R - 16%DS)**

**Gil Cedillo (D)\*** 29,861 84%  
**Matt Brown (R)** 5,724 16%

For the first time in his brief legislative career, incumbent Gil Cedillo must get along in Sacramento without his boyhood chum - Antonio Villaraigosa, who was termed out.

# **DISTRICT 47 (70%D - 13%R - 12%DS)**

**Herb Wesson (D)\*** 92,658 83%  
**Jonathan Leonard (R)** 14,926 13%  
**Scott Pacer (L)** 3,745 3%

One-term incumbent Herb Wesson had a lot of money to spread around helping other Democrats get elected. It is said he wants to use those accumulated political chits in preparation for the next speakership battle.

# **DISTRICT 48 (79%D - 7%R - 9%DS)**

**Rod Wright (D)\*** 53,184 94%  
**Ernest Woods (R)** 3,201 6%

Democrat Rod Wright, who is termed out in 2002, is one of those Los Angeles-area lawmakers who will anxiously await newly redrawn Senate and congressional districts, seeking fertile political ground.

# **DISTRICT 49 (57%D - 21%R - 18%DS)**

**Gloria Romero (D)\*** 57,952 100%

A rootin', tootin' election settled only after the final precinct had reported, the last vote counted. Will the other side demand a recount? It's the question on everyone's lips.

# **DISTRICT 50 (69%D - 13%- 13%DS)**

**Marco Firebaugh (D)\*** 41,181 85%  
**Gladys Miller (R)** 7,173 15%

Cannon to the left of him, cannon to the right of him, into the breach rode freshman Marco Firebaugh. The ferocity of his onslaught carried the day when all seemed lost. Or words to that effect.

# **DISTRICT 51 (67%D - 16%R - 11%DS)**

**Jerome Horton (D)** 65,797 78%  
**Antoine Hawkins (R)** 18,724 22%  
Democrat Ed Vincent won a seat in the state Senate, leaving his old Assembly district to Jerome Horton, who overwhelmed five other Democrats in the March primary. All the primary contenders were Inglewood city officials,

including Horton. Just thought you'd want to know that trivial tidbit because, frankly, there isn't much more to say about the fall race. Horton won it. Yes, we know, Captain Reynaud. You're shocked.

# **DISTRICT 52 (72%D - 10%R - 11%DS)**

**Carl Washington (D)\*** 58,310 87%  
**Mark Iles (R)** 8,566 13%

A solid election for Republican Mark Iles, who beat his party's registration by 3 percent. The bar was somewhat low, of course, but you take so-lace where you find it.

# **DISTRICT 53 (41%D - 38%R - 16 DS)**

**George Nakano (D)\*** 96,121 64%  
**Gerald Felando (R)** 48,908 33%  
**Phil Howitt (L)** 4,461 3%

Former GOP state Assemblyman Gerald Felando sought a comeback by taking on first-term Democratic incumbent George Nakano in a district that, on paper, ought to be competitive. But Nakano is a popular figure in this Torrance-based enclave, and he was helped by considerable activity in the Jane Harman-Steve Kuykendall congressional race layered on top of this Assembly district. As if he needed any help. The campaign featured some racial overtones, mostly shown on Felando's Web site, which made much of the incumbent's Japanese heritage. Felando's performance in the blanket primary was less-than-impressive-a performance he duplicated in the finals.

# **DISTRICT 54 ( 45%D - 36%R - 13%DS)**

**Alan Lowenthal (D)\*** 80,789 58%  
**Rudy Svorinich (R)** 53,502 39%  
**Dale Ogden (L)** 3,574 3%

Alan Lowenthal, who narrowly captured this seat in 1998 when Republican Steve Kuykendall gave it up to run successfully for Congress, was probably No. 1 on the Democrats' endangered list. His convincing win suggests that Republicans may have misread the politics of this district, which takes in the wealthy coastal communities along the Palos Verdes Peninsula, as well as parts of Long Beach and the less affluent city of San Pedro. The GOP recruited moderate Los Angeles City Councilman Rudy Svorinich,



Lowenthal



Svorinich

whose council district includes San Pedro, to try to do this year what moderate Republican Julie Alban failed to do in 1998 on a budget three times as large as Lowenthal's. Republicans were stunned by that 1998 outcome and attributed it to a dismal campaign by GOP gubernatorial candidate Dan Lungren that dragged down the rest of the Republican ticket. What's the explanation this time? Some locals suggest that it's as simple as civic rivalry. The folks from Long Beach and San Pedro don't much like Los Angelenos, and Svorinich just happened to be from the wrong burgh. It's as plausible as anything else in this swing district where not only the parties but also individual candidates seem to have been trading places with one another for the past decade. For example, Democratic Senator Betty Karnette won the 54th from Republican incumbent Gerald Felando in 1992. Felando lost this year to Democrat George Nakano in the 53rd. In 1994, Steve Kuykendall took it from Karnette and, in 1996, Kuykendall almost lost it to Democrat Gerrie Schipske, who nearly beat Republican Steve Horn for the overlapping 38th Congressional District. And just to round it all out, Svorinich ran against Kuykendall in the 1998 GOP congressional primary. Money was no object for either Lowenthal or Svorinich, since both parties were major players in the race. Svorinich hit Lowenthal with TV ads blasting him for being too liberal for the district and, in seeming contradiction, for cozying up to the business community in Long Beach. Lowenthal has, in fact, been instrumental in getting redevelopment projects for the Long Beach harbor area, which has been spruced up enough to make neighboring San Pedro (part of Svorinich's city council district) look like an ugly stepsister. The

size of Lowenthal's win may also reflect strong Democratic get-out-the-vote efforts in the overlapping Senate and congressional races.

#### DISTRICT 53 (64%D - 17%R - 13%DS)

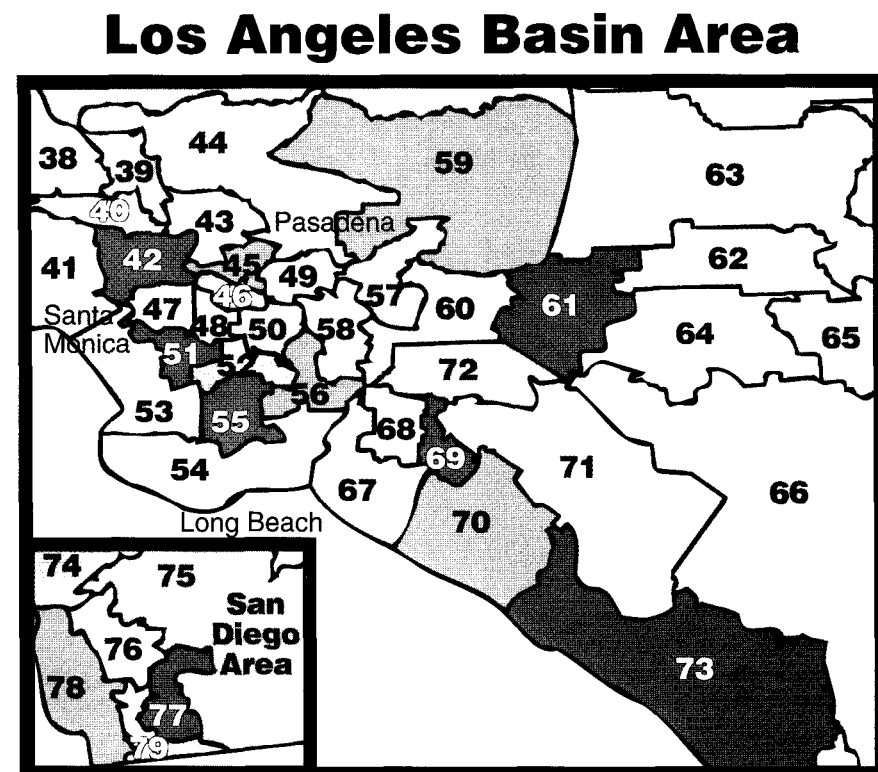
Jenny Oropeza (D) 54,365 75%  
Saul Lankster (R) 14,836 20%  
Guy Wilson (L) 3,597 5%

Jenny Oropeza survived a contentious Democratic primary against opponents who included a former pro football player, a local congresswoman's son and a self-funded attorney who seeded his campaign with \$200,000. Once through that thicket, the Long Beach councilwoman coasted to November. Oropeza is a stark contrast to the termed-out Democrat she replaces: Dick Floyd, the Legislature's cigar-chomping curmudgeon.

#### DISTRICT 56 (51%D - 32%R - 13%DS)

Sally Havice (D)\* 71,712 61%  
Grace Hu (R) 46,769 40%

The 17-point registration edge Democrats hold in this Southeast Los Angeles district belies its true political character. Taking in northern Long Beach and the communities of Lakewood, Bellflower, Cerritos and Downey, it was once solidly white, working class and Republican. Today it is more multi-ethnic, working class and leaning Democratic. But mostly it's conservative, more like an inland district than a coastal one. Which is why Republicans believed they could wrest it from Democrat Sally Havice, who won here by a scant 1,000 votes — a single percentage point — in 1996 when the seat became open. She won re-election by a much more comfortable nine-point margin in 1998, but Republicans were convinced that was a fluke. The results from this race suggest otherwise. While campaigning and fund raising have never been Havice's strong suits, she had two significant advantages over Republican Grace Hu: a working-class background and, after three times on the ballot, a certain familiarity to district voters. Hu, a wealthy Chinese-born businesswoman, who is mayor of Cerritos, ran a serious ground campaign. She spent \$150,000 on the primary, and then raised another half-a-



million dollars. All in all, she raised more money than any other threatened Democratic incumbent. Havice campaigned as a mainstream Republican on a platform of generalities: "better schools, lower taxes, safer streets, improved health care and accountable government." Republicans conceded early on that Havice would capture most of the district's Latino voters; Hu counted on votes from Anglos and Asians to make up the difference but clearly fell short. Nevertheless, don't be surprised if the party goes scouting for more Latino voters to shore up a new AD 56 after redistricting.

#### DISTRICT 57 (56%D - 24%R - 16%DS)

Ed Chavez (D) 54,049 74%  
Katherine Venturoso (R) 19,576 27%

La Puente Mayor Ed Chavez moves from district aide to district representative, replacing his previous boss — termed-out Democrat Martin Gallegos.

#### DISTRICT 58 (62%D - 22%R - 12%DS)

Tom Calderon (D)\* 68,761 75%  
Alex Burrola (R) 22,581 25%

Freshman Tom Calderon had little trouble returning for a second term in

Sacramento, where he will chair the Assembly Insurance Committee. Kid in a candy store? More likely, a kid bellied up to a juice bar.

#### DISTRICT 59 (39%D - 43%R - 14%DS)

Meline Hall (D) 56,624 43%  
Dennis Mountjoy (R) 63,104 48%  
George White (L) 6,063 5%  
Louise Allison (NL) 5,053 4%

Mountjoy is a familiar political name in this neck of Los Angeles County, which includes the San Gabriel Valley and cities such as Monrovia, Claremont and Pomona. Richard Mountjoy, who was termed out of the Senate this year, had represented the area in the Legislature since 1978. Now the family torch has been passed to his son, Dennis, who won the same Assembly seat his father held prior to running for the Senate. Dennis Mountjoy dispatched five other Republican hopefuls in the March primary and should have had a relatively easy fall campaign. Although GOP registration has eroded 8 points since the district was first drawn in 1991, Republicans still outnumber Democrats. But the race was no walk

in the park. First, a brawl in the overlapping 29th Senate District meant plenty of activity in the area, including the chance for Assembly Democrats to piggyback on voter-registration and get-out-the-vote efforts funded primarily by Senate Democrats. Second, the Mountjoy name received some bad headlines, thanks to legal troubles incurred by the candidate's nephew. Third, although his father is something of a political legend among area conservatives, Dennis Mountjoy was regarded as a weak candidate, with little to offer but his name — an assessment expressed privately by some GOP strategists. Thus, Democrat Meline Hall was able to linger in the race throughout the fall campaign. Although she received little help from Assembly Democrats until very late, Hall waged an aggressive, grass-roots effort that forced Republicans to protect a seat they ought not to have worried over. Democratic leadership eventually chipped in \$50,000, an amount matched by contributions from individual Democratic lawmakers. That allowed Hall to hit Mountjoy with some late mail that went personal, focusing on various tax liens and mortgage foreclosures. Republicans countered that Hall, a labor organizer, was far too liberal for the district. Although Hall's race was uphill, she generated enough heat to cause Republicans to spend \$300,000 defending what should have been a safe seat.

#### DISTRICT 60 (43%D - 38%R - 16%DS)

|                         |               |            |
|-------------------------|---------------|------------|
| Jeff Dahmel (D)         | 41,250        | 37%        |
| <b>Bob Pacheco (R)*</b> | <b>66,668</b> | <b>59%</b> |
| Scott Young (L)         | 4,458         | 4%         |

Democrats made some noise about going after freshman Republican Bob Pacheco, a former Walnut councilman, but decided to leave him alone until redistricting. Registration and demographic changes in the eastern San Gabriel Valley make this attractive for Democrats, but this was not their year — not here, anyway.

#### DISTRICT 61 (47%D - 36%R - 13%DS)

|                          |               |            |
|--------------------------|---------------|------------|
| <b>Gloria McLeod (D)</b> | <b>48,304</b> | <b>54%</b> |
| Dennis Yates (R)         | 38,002        | 43%        |
| David Kocot (L)          | 2,718         | 3%         |

This district stood atop both par-



McLeod



Yates

ties' priority lists. Democrats considered it their most difficult to defend, while Republicans felt it offered a real opportunity to recapture a seat once their own. Although registration appears to favor Democrats, the district was held by a Republican from 1990 to 1998, when Democrat Nell Soto took it away. But Soto's victory was considered suspect because she had drawn a weak GOP opponent — a conservative white male with virtually no campaign experience, which gave Soto an unchallenged advantage among the district's expanding Latino population. Soto abandoned the seat earlier this year when she won a special election to the state Senate. Like Soto, Democrat Gloria McLeod is a Latina, although Democrats had to remind voters of that fact since she has an Anglo surname. And like Soto, McLeod faced a white male opponent, although a moderate with a solid base in Chino and Chino Hills. But that Republican — Chino Hills Councilman Dennis Yates — was not the candidate that GOP kingmakers originally wanted. Their choice had been Eddie Cortez, the mayor of Pomona, who Democrats considered the most formidable GOP opponent. But Cortez failed to get past Yates in the primary, setting the scene for a first-class brawl. Democrats mounted an aggressive voter-registration drive that added 2 points to their total, while Republicans saw their percent shrink by a point — a three-point swing between March and October. Money also played a role in the Democratic victory. Although both sides claim to have fully funded their campaigns, Democrats were dealing with a bigger larder and eventually spent close to \$1 million. Republicans counted on special-interest money that was more difficult to nail down than checks handed out by the caucus. Finally, this was one of

those races determined late in the game by undecided votes. The GOP's tracking polls had Yates within 3 or 4 points of McLeod on the Wednesday before the election. A day later, those same polls showed Yates down by 15 — around the time that the last round of Democratic mail plopped into district mailboxes. Republicans have yet to sift through the tea leaves for an answer.

#### DISTRICT 62 (56%D - 29%R - 10%DS)

|                            |               |            |
|----------------------------|---------------|------------|
| <b>John Longville (D)*</b> | <b>44,439</b> | <b>64%</b> |
| Mary Lou Martinez (R)      | 23,030        | 33%        |
| Henry Matus (L)            | 2,480         | 4%         |

Democrat John Longville, now elected to his second term, will have one of the trickier jobs in the 2001-2002 legislative session: chairing the Elections and Reapportionment Committee, which will put a public face on the Legislature's drawing of new congressional and legislative districts next year. Little of the real map-making will be done in public, however.

#### DISTRICT 63 (40%D - 45%R - 11%DS)

|                          |               |            |
|--------------------------|---------------|------------|
| Scott Stotz (D)          | 48,180        | 38%        |
| <b>Bill Leonard (R)*</b> | <b>74,637</b> | <b>58%</b> |
| Ethel Mohler (L)         | 5,239         | 4%         |

Not many people these days can say they've served in the statehouse for 22 years. Bill Leonard can, although this is his last election. In 2002, he will become the first legislator termed out of both houses of the Legislature.

#### DISTRICT 64 (38%D - 46%R - 11%DS)

|                         |               |            |
|-------------------------|---------------|------------|
| Jose Medina (D)         | 40,581        | 40%        |
| <b>Rod Pacheco (R)*</b> | <b>55,690</b> | <b>54%</b> |
| Phil Turner (L)         | 2,976         | 3%         |
| Annie Wallack (NL)      | 3,660         | 4%         |

Democrat Jose Medina captured 40 percent of the vote and held two-term incumbent Republican Rod Pacheco below 55 percent. Thus, Pacheco's run for a third and final term was far more grueling than his re-election two years ago. Of course, Pacheco ran unopposed in 1998.

#### DISTRICT 65 (37%D - 46%R - 11 DS)

|                       |               |            |
|-----------------------|---------------|------------|
| Ray Quinto (D)        | 50,000        | 43%        |
| <b>Jan Leja (R)</b>   | <b>54,673</b> | <b>47%</b> |
| Bonnie Flickinger (L) | 9,505         | 8%         |
| Joseph Renteria (NL)  | 2,249         | 2%         |

Ordinarily, Democrats wouldn't



spend a dime on their candidate in this Inland Empire seat, which has never elected a Democrat. But this was no ordinary year. Former Beaumont Mayor Jar. Leja was accused by an opponent in the March primary of misusing campaign funds, and subsequently came under state investigation. These problems made Leja vulnerable to attack by the Democrats, who tried steering Republican voters toward Democrat Ray Quinto or Libertarian Bonnie Flickinger, a Moreno Valley councilwoman. Democrats dumped \$300,000 into a flurry of late mail and radio commercials against Leja. They missed her by only 4 percentage points.

#### **DISTRICT 66 (31%D - 53%R - 12%DS)**

Bob Canfield (D) 50,097 32%  
**D. Hollingsworth (R) 99,669 64%**  
 Chuck Reutte (G) 7,082 5%

The first thing that strikes you about this race is the sheer number of people who participated—over 150,000—in a district with virtually no contest. Republican Dennis Hollingsworth, a Murietta businessman, won the seat in the March primary when he finished at the top of a four-person GOP field. He proved that money isn't everything by dispatching fellow Republican Jeff Bennett, the founder of Nature's Recipe Pet Food Company, who sank more than \$1 million of his own money into the campaign. But Bennett proved too moderate for a district that conservative Republican Bruce Thompson held for six years.

#### **DISTRICT 67 (32%D - 49%R - 14%DS)**

Andrew Hilbert (D) 40,967 31%  
**Tom Harman (R) 82,134 62%**  
 Autumn Browne (L) 9,933 7%

Former Assembly GOP Leader Scott Baugh's leadership post now is in the hands of yet another conservative Republican, Bill Campbell. But his old Assembly seat is being occupied by a moderate, Tom Harman.

#### **DISTRICT 68 (33%D - 41%R - 15%DS)**

Tina Laine (D) 31,604 35%  
**Ken Maddox (R)\* 51,231 56%**  
 Richard Newhouse (L) 3,443 4%  
 Al Snook (R) 4,850 5%

Ken Maddox nearly found him-

self on the Democrats' priority list. But with 16 other seats ahead of this district, Democrats never got around to funding Tina Laine's challenge. It remains to be seen whether Democrats attempt to carve up Maddox in redistricting. A former police officer, Maddox grabbed some unusual campaign headlines when he helped capture two bank robbers.

#### **DISTRICT 69 (54%D - 30%R - 12%DS)**

**Lou Correa (D)\* 30,495 63%**  
 Lou Lopez (R) 14,996 31%  
 Tuan Pham (NL) 3,048 6%

Former Anaheim City Councilman Lou Lopez raised very little cash to challenge first-term incumbent Lou Correa. With the district growing increasingly Democratic, Republicans in Sacramento saw no reason to go after this seat held by conservative Jim Morrissey from 1994-1998.

#### **DISTRICT 70 (29%D - 51%R - 16%DS)**

Merritt McKeon (D) 46,834 34%  
**John Campbell (R) 81,751 59%**  
 Robert Vondruska (L) 4,579 3%  
 Barry Katz (NL) 3,385 2%  
 Raymond Mills (RF) 1,500 1%

Programs, get your programs! Folks will need one to keep from confusing Orange County conservative Republican John Campbell with Orange County conservative Republican Bill Campbell, both of whom are infected with the leadership bug. John Campbell, a car dealer and newly elected freshman, didn't run for caucus leader following the November election, but is expected to make his presence known during his first term.

#### **DISTRICT 71 (27%D - 55%R - 14%DS)**

Beatrice Foster (D) 44,592 29%  
**Bill Campbell (R)\* 102,810 66%**  
 Brian Cross (L) 3,437 2%  
 Brenda Bryant (NL) 4,422 3%

Bill Campbell is a two term-incumbent, owner of a string of Taco Bell franchises and the newly elected leader of the shrunken, disillusioned Assembly Republican Caucus. His challenge is to keep his caucus relevant, especially during budget negotiations, and to prevent Republicans

from being rolled completely in redistricting.

#### **DISTRICT 72 (31%D - 52%R - 13%DS)**

G. Nanjundappa (D) 33,460 27%  
**Lynn Daucher (R) 83,156 67%**  
 John Zamarra (NL) 6,831 6%

Despite his household name, Democrat Gangadharappa Nanjundappa never stood a chance against Republican moderate Lynn Daucher, who replaces termed-out Republican Dick Ackerman.

#### **DISTRICT 73 (29%D - 50%R - 16%DS)**

Robert Wilberg (D) 36,674 29%  
**Pat Bates (R)\* 81,059 64%**  
 Paul King (L) 5,839 5%  
 Paul Fisher (NL) 2,873 2%

Earlier in the year, Pat Bates made rumblings about running for caucus leader. But when the vote came down after the election, Bates was not a contender. She may earn, however, a spot on incoming GOP leader Bill Campbell's team.

#### **DISTRICT 74 (30%D - 47%R - 17%DS)**

John Herrera (D) 43,616 35%  
**Mark Wyland (R) 71,522 57%**  
 Thomas Hohman (L) 4,933 4%  
 Barbara Bourdette (NL) 6,254 5%

Between the March primary and late October, Republicans lost 1 point of registration. The decline apparently didn't bother the candidacy of school-board member Mark Wyland, a former Democrat. Wyland, who self-funded his primary campaign to the tune of \$500,000, succeeds termed-out Republican Howard Kaloogian.

#### **DISTRICT 75 (29%D - 49%R - 17%DS)**

Judith Walters (D) 41,557 31%  
**Charlene Zettel (R)\* 84,045 64%**  
 Gary Pietila (L) 6,835 5%

First-term incumbent Republican Charlene Zettel survived the Democratic tide.

#### **DISTRICT 76 (40%D - 36%R - 18%DS)**

**Christine Kehoe (D) 69,233 61%**  
 Michele Nash-Hoff (R) 39,035 35%  
 David Oakey (L) 4,738 4%

Early on, some observers thought that San Diego City Councilwoman Christine Kehoe faced a tough election. One notable Sacramento politi-

cal insider characterized her as "toast" after the debacle over energy deregulation slammed into San Diego this summer — even though Kehoe had nothing to do with the 1996 law that created the dereg mess in the first place. It also was thought that Kehoe might be blamed for local political disasters involving San Diego sports teams and their stadiums, problems that legitimately could be laid at the feet of local government. But San Diego legislators muted the anger over dereg by sponsoring bills to temporarily ease the rate pain. And the stadium issue never materialized in this race. In fact, virtually nothing materialized in this race. Toward the end, Kehoe donated \$81,000 to the Democratic caucus other campaigns, then coasted to a relatively undisturbed victory. She succeeds termed-out Democrat Susan Davis, who won a seat in Congress by defeating GOP incumbent Brian Bilbray.

#### DISTRICT 77 (38% D - 41% R - 15% DS)

|                   |        |     |
|-------------------|--------|-----|
| Todd Keegan (D)   | 44,255 | 42% |
| Jay La Suer (R)   | 55,145 | 52% |
| Michael Metti (L) | 7,117  | 7%  |

Democrats took a long, hard look at this race — and played elsewhere. Not that they felt they couldn't take out Republican Jay LaSuer, a very conservative San Diego law enforcement officer who was trying to succeed termed-out conservative Republican Steve Baldwin. After all, Democrats



Keegan



La Suer

won this district in 1992. To win it back, they would have had to run a near-perfect campaign, but they were saddled with a less-than-perfect candidate. Among other things, Democrat Todd Keegan was lugging a \$4,000 fine from the Fair Political Practices Commission for a conflict-of-interest vote while on the El Cajon City Council. In addition, he had been less than candid about his education, claiming a degree from San Diego State that did not exist. This made wonderful mail for LaSuer, and the \$500,000 that Keegan requested from Assembly Democrats never materialized. Nor did his chance to win.

#### DISTRICT 78 (37% D - 38% R - 18% DS)

|                        |        |     |
|------------------------|--------|-----|
| Howard Wayne (D)*      | 67,282 | 56% |
| John Steel (R)         | 45,458 | 38% |
| Dennis Triglia (L)     | 5,088  | 4%  |
| Raymond Wingfield (NL) | 1,608  | 1%  |

Some significant conservative money flowed into the campaign account of John Steel, the retired surgeon who tried to make a race of it with two-term incumbent Democrat Howard Wayne. Steel matched GOP registration, but his problem was the same one that continues to confound Republicans in a variety of San Diego districts — independents here tend to be liberals. That endows Democrats with an invisible edge and more than offsets the fact that Republicans actually outnumber Democrats. And so it was for Wayne, who again ran nearly 20 points ahead of Democratic registration — as he had in 1998. The campaign itself was marred by an unfortunate Democratic mailer that accused Steel of failing to pay child support. The accusation was wrong, resulting from sloppy opposition research, and Democrats were forced to retract it in a second, embarrassing mailer sent to district voters.

#### DISTRICT 79 (53% D - 25% R - 15% DS)

|                      |        |     |
|----------------------|--------|-----|
| Juan Vargas (D)      | 48,024 | 78% |
| Jon Parungao (R)     | 11,449 | 19% |
| Richard Cardulla (L) | 2,202  | 4%  |

Juan Vargas has run very aggressive campaigns for office in recent years, notably against Bob Filner for Congress in 1996. He did not have to run an aggressive campaign this fall.

#### DISTRICT 80 (43% D - 40% R - 12% DS)

|                    |        |     |
|--------------------|--------|-----|
| Joey Acuna Jr. (D) | 49,573 | 44% |
| Dave Kelley (R)    | 58,248 | 52% |
| Susan Weber (L)    | 4,317  | 4%  |

Dave Kelley has been serving this area since 1978, when he was first elected to the Assembly. For the past eight years, he's been idling in the state Senate, but term limits caught up with him in 2000. Rather than retire, the 72-year-old Republican sought another stint in the lower house. He essentially swaps seats with termed-out Republican Jim Battin, who won Kelley's old Senate seat. At the outset, Kelley's election was considered a walk-over due to his long service and name recognition. But Kelley had not endured a tough election in a decade thanks to a Senate district that included a heavily Republican swath of San Diego County. Shorn of that GOP base, Kelley — never a hardy campaigner — was forced to run in the less-friendly territory of Riverside and Imperial counties. Democrat Joey Acuna actually defeated Kelley in Imperial, but the lion's share of voters live in Riverside County, where Kelley out-pollled his Democratic opponent by some 10,000 votes. Overall, Kelley ended up in an unexpectedly close race, and his performance has some Democrats wondering whether a bit of cash and resources might have upset the 22-year legislative veteran. Republicans don't think so and, in fact, are grateful that Kelley was their candidate, for he allowed them to hold the seat on the cheap. Without him, the GOP caucus may have had to spend \$500,000 to defend it. Even so, Kelley must worry about the district that emerges from redistricting. Democrats likely will take a hard, long look at this stretch of borderland and figure a way to slice away even more loyal Republican territory. 🏠

### Bring CJ Home for the Holidays!

For anyone interested in politics (and after this last election, who isn't?), a gift subscription to the California Journal is the ideal solution.

Every issue arrives packed with information, insight and perspective — the gift that keeps on giving.

See our insert card for details on ordering.

"With all the attention managed care stories have received in the media, I feel obligated as a primary care physician to instill a level of confidence among my patients. I try to assure them that regardless of their insurance plan, they absolutely will receive the appropriate level of care. That's easy for me to do because I genuinely believe the managed care system is a good one.

"What I like about managed care is that the emphasis seems to be more on 'health.' When I first started practicing, the emphasis was on 'treatment.' I saw a lot of unnecessary procedures that sometimes seemed to be driven as much by profit as by medical necessity.

"What I see now is a new emphasis on preventive care, which is good. I see low co-pays making care more affordable for my patients. And I'm seeing more of a team approach to care that is creating a better environment for coordinating patient care.

"Like everyone, I initially had concerns. But I've seen the industry improve. There seems to be more understanding of physician needs. And more understanding of patient needs. And I am optimistic that we will continue to enjoy the highest level of health care in the world."

"I think what people are missing about managed health care is the word 'health.' Health is what it's all about."

*Dr. John Stewart  
Family Practice  
Pasadena, California*

TODAY'S MANAGED HEALTH CARE

THERE'S a lot TO FEEL GOOD ABOUT.

[www.caqh.org](http://www.caqh.org)

CAQH

COALITION for AFFORDABLE  
QUALITY HEALTHCARE

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG  
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Land-use woes hit home

Slow-growth forces won the lion's share of more than 60 local land-use battles across the state. At the same time, two high-profile measures — in Sonoma and San Luis Obispo counties — went down in defeat, proving that, when in doubt, voters say "No."

By William  
Fulton and  
Paul Shigley

**W**ith its gorgeous coastline and mountains, a substantial agricultural base and a liberal electorate, Sonoma County would appear to be a natural heir to Ventura County and its legacy as the home of California's ballot-box zoning movement. In fact, voters in most Sonoma County cities had approved urban growth boundaries even before the movement to curb development swept across Ventura County in 1998.

But Sonoma County slow-growth advocates suffered a surprisingly lopsided defeat on November 7, when 57 percent of the electorate rejected an initiative intended to block most rural area development — unless specifically approved by voters in future elections. The Sonoma County vote was one of two countywide defeats for slow-growth forces, with the other in San Luis Obispo County.

Overall, Election Day 2000 provided a mixed bag of results on land-use ballot measures. Slow-growth advocates won a large majority of the more than 60 local land-use measures appearing on ballots statewide, including costly campaigns in Newport Beach, Sacramento County and Alameda County. But the pro-growth side won two high-profile campaigns, including the one in Sonoma County.

According to statistics compiled by *California Planning & Development Report*, 23 of 36 slow-growth measures appearing on local ballots passed, with one measure — a growth





Illustration by Paul Lachine

restriction in Malibu — still too close to call nearly a week after the election. Meanwhile, 13 of 22 pro-growth measures were defeated. Thus, slow-growth forces won 36 of 56 ballot races that were decided — a whopping 63 percent — and they could win one more after all the votes are counted. Additionally five “neutral” land-use measures appeared on the ballot as well. With 63 measures in all, the November 2000 election was the most crowded land-use ballot in California in a decade.

While determining a definite trend is tricky, the election results reveal several interesting developments. Most prominent is that urban growth boundaries (UGBs) were

not the sure-fire winners they have been in the recent past. Indeed, Election Day brought mixed results for measures that sought to establish boundary lines beyond which development could not occur, or lock in UGBs and agricultural/open space zoning by requiring voters to approve changes. (The latter measures are sometimes called “SOAR” measures, after the “Save Open-space and Agricultural Resources” movement that began in Ventura County in 1995.) Prior to November 7, 27 such measures had appeared on the ballot in the last decade, and only two of them lost. But that Tuesday, only five of 10 UGB/SOAR measures passed.

## Farmers in opposition

The biggest win was the Sierra Club's urban growth boundary initiative in eastern Alameda County, which easily trounced an alternative sponsored by the county board of supervisors that would have set a much larger growth boundary. Other victories came in the cities of Santa Paula (one of two cities to defeat a UGB/SOAR

mentalists actually spent more on the campaign than the developers — which is exceedingly rare.

Measure D in Alameda County imposes tight growth boundaries around cities and some unincorporated communities of eastern and central Alameda County. Phil Serna, vice president of governmental affairs for the Homebuilders Association of Northern California, said

The main lesson learned from this election is that people lack confidence in local and state officials' ability to properly manage growth.

measure previously), Marina, Rohnert Park and San Jose, where voters overwhelmingly approved Mayor Ron Gonzales' request to lock in the city's "greenline" with a voter-approval requirement. Besides Sonoma and San Luis Obispo counties, a SOAR measure lost in the small city of Paso Robles. And voters in Fillmore, a Ventura County community, rejected both a SOAR initiative and a more growth-friendly UGB alternative backed by the Fillmore City Council.

The results are very different from the November 1998 elections, when slow- and pro-growth forces split the state evenly but slow-growthers won the high-profile Ventura County urban growth boundary campaign.

The Sonoma County campaign for Measure I, known as the Rural Heritage Initiative, clearly was hurt by opposition from farmers. Led by the Sonoma County Farm Bureau, opponents argued that the measure's planners had left farmers out of the initiative-writing process and complained that Measure I would hamper even minor, farm-related development projects. Plus, both opponents and supporters of Measure I claimed that a vote for their side was a vote for farms and parks.

"If voters are uncertain, they tend to vote no. I think that's what happened here," says Tom Steinbach, executive director of the Greenbelt Alliance, the initiative's primary sponsor. "A lot of the message that came out was that farmers are not in support of this. I think that made it difficult for voters to know if the measure was good for agriculture and open space."

## Old-fashioned brawl

Slow-growth advocates, however, won a major victory in Alameda County, where voters approved an urban growth boundary measure and defeated a growth-friendly alternative backed by the business and development communities. Unlike the contest in Sonoma County, Alameda County's was a good, old-fashioned environmentalists vs. developers fight. And, in Alameda County, the environ-

mentalists actually spent more on the campaign than the developers — which is exceedingly rare.

"It's really because the environmentalists have found the resources to engage the tactics that have been used by the business community," says Serna, pointing to pro-Measure D television ads and mailers. "Contrary to popular belief, this was not the [type of] grass-roots campaign that is traditionally supported by the environmental organizations such as the Sierra Club. . . . They outspent us."

Indeed, the national Sierra Club provided about \$700,000 in support of Measure D. "It was a priority because it was countywide, the environmental consequences were clear, and it's an area where we have been engaged for many, many years," explains Sierra Club Executive Director Carl Pope.

Moreover, Alameda County has more Sierra Club members than any other county in the United States. "If we can't pass one of these in Alameda County, then we're not going to pass one of them anywhere," Pope adds.

In San Luis Obispo County, voters rejected Measure M, a knock-off of the Ventura County SOAR initiative from 1998, by nearly 60 to 40 percent. Measure M was crafted with the cooperation of Ventura SOAR leaders, including Steve Bennett, who won a seat on the Ventura County Board of Supervisors on November 7. As a Central Coast county with a lengthy history of slow-growth activity, San Luis Obispo was viewed as a prime target. But despite a well-run campaign, the SOAR proponents were outspent almost 10-to-1, mostly by builders. Election returns indicated that Measure M did poorest in rural areas and inland cities, including Paso Robles. But even the majority of voters in the university town of San Luis Obispo declined to support the countywide SOAR.

## Backlash against builders

With high-profile urban growth boundary measures struggling this time, the long-term lesson from this fall's

election may come from the growing number of initiatives requiring voter approval for major land-use changes *inside* growth boundaries. A UGB/SOAR system presumably channels growth into existing urban areas and other nearby locales. In some parts of the state — especially San Diego County — the trend is toward requiring elections on projects inside these urban areas rather than outside.

Voters in the San Diego County city of Solana Beach approved a measure that built upon a 1998 initiative calling for voters to decide general plan amendments for large projects. Under Measure T, which received 62 percent approval in November, Solana Beach voters will now decide all general plan amendments except those that decrease housing density.

Up the coast in Orange County, a similar percentage of voters in Newport Beach backed the "Greenlight" initiative and rejected a competing measure. Supported by a number of neighborhood organizations, the Greenlight initiative (Measure S) requires voter approval for projects that are substantially larger than what the general plan permits. Builders outspent Measure S proponents more than 6-to-1, causing players on both sides to wonder if the vote was a backlash against Orange County's powerful development industry.

"It's a democratic response to what some people perceive to be an overdevelopment of the coastal areas," observes Joseph DiMento, an urban planning and law professor at University of California, Irvine. "This is a very sophisticated electorate in Newport Beach. I think this is one that should play out in very interesting ways."

Farther up the coast, voters in Malibu — where a proposal to build a new house is almost always contentious — chose from two measures calling for subsequent voter approval. They appeared to favor Measure N, which requires votes only on development agreements for projects of at least 30 acres, over Measure P, which would require voters to decide issues as minor as variances. If both measures pass, the initiative with the higher vote total will take effect. Interestingly, the developer of the only project in town likely to meet the 30-acre threshold, Malibu Bay Company, which is planning a large commercial project, provided the bulk of funding for the less-restrictive initiative. But it was an expensive race for both sides, as proponents of the two measures combined to spend more than \$200,000 — in a city with only 9,000 registered voters.

### Son of SCA?

A few jurisdictions are already dealing with the effects of so-called "subsequent vote" initiatives. Escondido passed such a requirement in 1998. The result this time around, Escondido voters were confronted with eight separate ballot measures dealing with increased housing densities and zoning changes. All told, the proposals did not add up to much; the land involved in the eight measures combined

was only about 100 acres. But every one of them failed.

In the city of Ventura, voters approved their second SOAR "override" election in a year — this one for a city-built park and sports complex on cropland that is already nearly surrounded by housing developments. So far, however, no housing projects have appeared on the ballot in any Ventura County SOAR city.

Overall, this fall's election results suggest that the "son of SOAR" will be a vote requirement on increased densities in already urbanized areas — and not urban growth boundaries around every city. Although professional land use planners say that increased density within cities is the other half of the intent behind urban growth boundaries, proposals for tightly clustered homes often receive local opposition.

The power to vote on density increases is an attractive and emotionally satisfying solution for many people — as is evident from the results of the Solana Beach and Newport Beach initiatives aimed specifically at denser developments. And as Escondido shows, density votes can lead to micro-management of development inside urban growth boundaries — removing professional planners and elected officials from the equation.

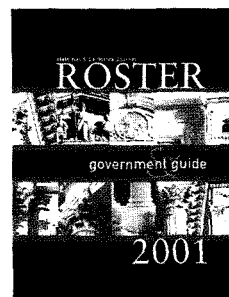
The Sierra Club's Pope contends the main lesson learned from this election is that people lack confidence in local and state elected officials' ability to properly manage growth. "This election was a vote of no-confidence in the people we elect to make these decisions for us," he says. 

*William Fulton is editor and publisher of California Planning & Development Report. Paul Shigley is the publication's managing editor. Comments may be sent to [edit@statenet.com](mailto:edit@statenet.com).*

## THE 2001 ROSTER

*Don't miss your chance to advertise in this year's fully updated*

### Roster & Government Guide



The Roster provides a unique opportunity to reach well over 100,000 readers. Your ad will be seen by the state's top lawmakers, lobbyists, and association executives.

*Call now for more information on rates and discounts.*

**(916) 444-2840**

Reservation Deadline: January 15th  
**California Journal, 2101 K Street  
 Sacramento CA 95816**

# Ho, ho, ho: Seasonal gifts for all the good little boys and girls of politics

**T**he holiday season presents us with the happy opportunity to bestow gifts on some of this year's most deserving politicians, candidates and political junkies.

With gratitude to the host of luminaries who gave us news that kept us not only entertained, but awake, and with undying thanks to those who went beyond the call of duty to create stories we could not have concocted in our wildest dreams, we present these humble offerings:

For George W. Bush, the GOP presidential candidate who says things like, "Nigeria is an important continent" and "if we don't succeed, we run the risk of failure": mandatory enrollment in his "Texas Education Miracle."

For Al Gore, the Democratic White House candidate who changed his image as often as his underwear: a copy of "Sybil."

For the good folks of Palm Beach, Florida, who said they voted for the wrong presidential candidate because their ballots were confusing: copies of "Everything I Need to Know, I Learned in Kindergarten."

For Theresa LePore, the only Florida elections official to switch to the messy "butterfly" ballot that led to the election-from-hell: new strategies for becoming a national celebrity.

For Katherine Harris, the Florida secretary of state and Bush loyalist who swore impartiality as she short-circuited vote recounts in her state: the U.S. Senate seat she craves, endowed in the name of "Lady Macbeth."

For the Bush and Gore lawyers — who managed to turn the presidential contest into a drawn-out claw for every political and public-relations advantage — guest appearances on "Survivor," complete with their own tribal names.

For the genius who invented the more "accurate" computer ballot-counter: town-hall meetings with the thousands of Florida voters whose ballots the computer never counted.

For John Ellis, the Fox News chief and Bush cousin who advised his network to erroneously call the election for the Texas governor: a classroom seat beside former Times Mirror CEO Mark Wiles in Journalism 101.

For the Austin and Nashville folks who waited election night in the freezing rain for presidential

candidates who never showed: a year's supply of Tylenol Cold & Flu.

For Chuck Quackenbush, the resigned California insurance commissioner who spent money intended for earthquake victims on his own political career: a Peace Corps rebuilding mission to Tajikistan, and mandatory sleep-overs with each of the 17,000 people left homeless.

For John McCain, the GOP presidential candidate who tried to mask his notorious temper with a nasty, Grinch-like smile: therapy sessions on "How to Get in Touch With Your True Feelings."

For Bill Bradley, the laid-back intellectual who challenged Gore, mega-doses of iron pills, spinach or whatever it takes.

For Hillary Clinton, the First Lady who won a New York Senate seat: a cameo appearance on "Letterman" so she can sing "I'm Gonna Wash That Man Right Outta My Hair."

For Dick Cheney, the Bush running mate who often appeared thoroughly bored on the campaign trail: some cattle prods.

For Gray Davis, the California governor who approved a new tax on tires to pay for trash: old ones: a brand new set of Firestones.

For Tom Campbell, the U.S.-Senate wannabe who took a beating from the unbeatable Dianne Feinstein: required viewing of the Winona Ryder film, "Reality Bites."

For Oakland Assemblywoman Audie Bock, who led the crusade to ban drivers from using hand-held cell phones even though she was an admitted frequent cell-phone offender: Gore's copy of "Sybil."

And finally, two more for our road-weary presidential contenders:

For the vice president, who romped around playing touch football while his lawyers kept the country's future in limbo: a lower dose of Paxil.

And for the Texas governor, who snapped during a presidential debate that Gore should "forget the journalists": honorable mention in "The 637 Best Things Anybody Ever Said." 🏠

... With undying  
thanks to those who  
went beyond the call  
of duty to create  
stories we could not  
have concocted in our  
wildest dreams, we  
present these  
humble offerings.



by Dana  
Wilkie

Contributing editor Dana Wilkie is a Washington correspondent for the San Diego Union-Tribune. Comments may be sent to [edit@statenet.com](mailto:edit@statenet.com).

# Supreme Milk!

In a major victory for Californians, particularly our children and teens, the California Supreme Court recently upheld the state's highest in the nation milk nutrition standards. The Court's unanimous decision confirms the same ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court last year. Clearly, the California Justices acknowledge what has long been recognized by leading health, nutrition and child advocacy groups—that **California milk does a body better.**

Milk is the best source of

natural dietary calcium, and there is now no disputing that California milk provides substantially more of this vital nutrient than milk sold in other states. California milk also provides a unique package of eight other essential vitamins and minerals that are necessary for a healthy and active life.

Good health starts with good nutrition and the Court's decision ensures that our children and teens will continue to get more nutrition from each glass of milk they drink.



**California Milk!**  
*It Does a Body Supreme.*

As much as 33%  
more calcium  
and protein



LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG  
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Take home three Blue Ribbons  
for members who really win.

When a coalition of 45 large health care purchasers evaluated more than 200 medical groups and 20 health plans in California, one stood out above the rest. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan won the Pacific Business Group on Health's (PBGH) only HMO Blue Ribbon for outstanding health care.



**KAISER PERMANENTE®**

In the hands of doctors.

Two more Blue Ribbons for quality and value were awarded to The Permanente Medical Group (Northern California) and Southern California Permanente Medical Group. Of course, we're honored. But we're even more pleased to know our members benefit from our award-winning care, leadership, and innovations.